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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 46TH N. C. T., NEAR ORANGE C. H., Va., Dec. 28, 1863.

To Laurinburgh Soldiers' Aid Society: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of thirty Shirts, thirty pairs Drawers, thirty three pairs Socks, and two Towels through Neill C. Patterson, Esq., for which please accept the heartfelt thanks of my Company.

COLIN STEWART,
Capt. Co. D, 46th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to acknowledge, through your columns, the receipt of a lot of socks from the Antioch Ladies' Aid Society, for the use of my Company. This donation would have been acknowledged earlier had not the Company been on picket, and I was deprived of all the conveniences of writing.

We have received many kind donations from the patriotic ladies of Robeson county, which, owing to circumstances attending the soldier's life, we have been unable, publicly, to acknowledge. But I hope our kind lady friends will not think that we appreciate their presents the less, when we cannot publicly acknowledge. We are thankful for all, and can only repay them by baring our breasts the braver to the fierce storm, and by striking the bolder for their virtue, happiness and liberty. Very truly, &c.,

A. A. McIVER,
Capt. Co. G, 24th N. C. Reg't.

FROM N. C. SOLDIERS.—A letter from a North Carolina officer, near Orange C. H., Va., Dec. 30th, says:

"All is quiet here, and we are building winter quarters, and drawing winter clothing. The health of the troops is good and we will soon be comfortable for the winter."

Another letter, January 1st, says:—"Our Brigade [Cooke's] is doing picket duty along the Rapidan. All quiet this morning. We have had considerable rain the three days past. This morning is fair. Roads very bad."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Guilford county, 10th Dec., David O. Hardin, of Capt. Rankin's Cavalry, aged 55.

At Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, 5th August, J. P. Randall, of Co. D, 14th N. C. T., of wounds received in a skirmish at Hagerstown, Md.

Near Webster, Jackson county, Oct. 29, Dr. R. A. Edmonston, in the 35th year of his age, a private in the 26th N. C. Reg't, then 2d Lieutenant, and then Captain in 62d Reg't.

In General Hospital No 1, Richmond, Va, Nov'r 2, of wounds received in the battle of Bristow Station, John K Clark, of Co G, 27th Reg't, aged 24.

At Poplar Lawn Hospital, Petersburg, 21st August, Lunsford P Lashley, Co I, 41st Reg't, Cavalry, in the 21st year of his age.

The fact, that Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett's house, in Washington City, rents for $2 800, while under the confiscation law it sold for only $8,500, shows that the Yankees do not consider the investment in confiscated property as being a permanent one.

Supposed Incendiarism.—The extensive foundry and machine shops of Dixon, Albright & Co., Snow Camp, N. C., were burned to the ground on the night of the 18th inst. Loss heavy. No insurance.—*Ral. Standard.*

Mineral Springs Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the Second Monday in January, 1864.
Rates of Tuition: $20, $30 and $40 per Session.
Board will be raised according to the prices of provisions. N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
Jackson Springs, Dec'r 30. 94-86pd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John S. Ray, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
Dec 28. DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

ON Saturday 23d of January 1864, at the residence of Neill Ray, I will sell the Personal Property belonging to the Estate of said John S. Ray dec'd, consisting of one BUGGY and HARNESS, House Furniture, &c.
Also, at the same time and place, the NEGROES belonging to the said Estate and the Estate of Catharine Ray, dec'd, will be hired until the first of Jan'y 1865, consisting of one woman and child and 2 small girls. Terms at sale. DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r.
Dec'r 28, 1863 94 4 83pd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863.
Sarah McLean vs John N McLean, Daniel L McLean, Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, A. A. McLean and Murdoch McLean.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November, 1863.
89-6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863.
John McQueen and wife Henriette vs Arch'd McKinnon, Jno McKinnon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McKinnon, Harrison McKinnon and Murdoch McKinnon.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and Murdoch McKinnon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November 1863.
89-6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.
Jane McDonald, Administratrix, vs. Daniel E. McDonald and others.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Daniel E. McDonald, W. W. McDonald and John A. McDonald, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in October 1863.
87-6wpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1864.

TOO SORRY.—In its New Year's article, the Raleigh Spirit of the Age,—a true friend to the cause of the Confederacy, and conducted with such moderation and ability as to deserve its large circulation,—speaks of the present as the darkest hour our country has known, with scarce a glimmering star of hope, and adds,—

"And yet, as a people, we are true, courageous, undaunted, resolved to battle with the foe to the last, and never give up the struggle until our country is redeemed, and God shall crown our arms with victory and independence. Why, then, should such a people be gloomy, despondent and cast down? The answer is plain and patent to every mind, *our own people at home are the cause of it!* We are our own worst enemy! We are faces of the poor—we are starving the widows and orphans of our brave defenders who have gone down under the tempest of the leaden hail sent by our enemies—we are weakening the government, through whose agency we reap the despoiler; and the Government, through the vile abuse of its agents, is trampling upon the rights of the citizen, despoiling him of even that which he hath for the support of his wife and little ones, and thereby severing the bonds of confidence and affection that must exist in order to make us a united, a courageous and successful people. We are abusing and maligning our chief magistrates and our leaders in the field—we are rejecting in disdain and contempt the currency of our country, which is its right arm, its sinews, its very life-blood. This we are doing—all of us—and every day! And is it any wonder that gloom and darkness like a thick pall surround us on every hand? Is it surprising that we strain our eyes in vain to pierce the dismal future before us?

"This state of things is all of our own creating. The enemy hath not done it. If we were a *united* people—if the rich and abundant harvests of our country were distributed to the needy and the destitute—if we felt and acted as brothers engaged in the same glorious cause and involved in the same destiny for weal or woe—if we felt that deep devotion and filial affection that should possess all true and loyal sons of the South for our common government, and yielded a cheerful and patriotic acquiescence to all its requisitions for the common defence and good of the whole, and if that Government were sacredly and inviolably to maintain and defend the rights, privileges and property of every one of its citizens, if, in a word, we a Government and People we possessed that confidence, regard and devotion due alike to each and to both, all bickerings, jealousies, heart burnings and strifes would be at an end, and as a united, harmonious, invincible nation we should stand forth in all our moral and physical grandeur, unconquered and unconquerable!

"No victory that the enemy hath gained over us, has ever alarmed or caused pallid fear to blanch our cheeks. Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Chattanooga disasters served not to unnerve our arms;—but the army of extortioners, speculators, Confederate money depreciators—the Government against the people, and the people against the Government—these things have brought us to our present deplorable condition.

"We hope and believe that the Government and People have become well-apprised of these things, and that they will labor to effect harmony, reconciliation and confidence between both. Let the Government not so as to convince the people that it is their friend, protector and defender, instead of their persecutor and oppressor, and let the people award to our rulers honesty and probity of purpose, and bear up under treatment that may seem hard but is unavoidable—and then we may defy our northern foemen—then shall we go forth conquering and to conquer, and very soon the bright bow of Peace shall span our heavens, and tranquility and prosperity encircle our entire borders. These are the terms on which a Peace, glorious and permanent, may be secured, and we see not how it is to be achieved in any other way."

We copy all this because there is much truth in it, but also because there is much of error. The picture of starving widows and orphans was most assuredly not drawn in this locality, nor do we think it will justly apply to any section of this State, certainly to none of the many counties from which we have heard. We are assured by those who have the matter in charge in this town and county, that they *know* that the poor have never been so well provided for as since the war, an admission which is often made by them. The sums contributed here for their comfort may be counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars; and if we add the sales of sheetings and yarns by the manufacturers at prices below what they could readily get and what is daily offered, we would say millions instead of hundreds of thousands. There are, besides, thousands of small streams of individual charity, both in town and county, of which the world knows nothing, but which ought to, and we think do, cheer the hearts of the soldiers in the field as well as of the wives, and widows, and orphans, at home.

Doubtless there are heartless speculators, and grasping manufacturers, and farmers that "withhold the corn;" but these are the exceptions. So also, we think, are the abuses by government agents, and the disaffection towards the government itself, and its Administration, and Generals. As to the currency, we assure the Arc that to whatever locality its remarks may apply, it is not to this. Instead of all rejecting it in disdain and contempt, all here, and almost everywhere else that we know of, receive it without hesitation.

Having thus brushed away some of the gloom that had settled upon the mind of our contemporary, we beg it to be of good cheer. The world, bad enough in all conscience, is not so bad as it is represented; and our cause, checkered with successes and reverses, is in the hand of Providence. If we lack the power to achieve our independence, He does not, and His will must be done. He requires FAITH in us—let us not withhold it.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE STANDARD.—For months past we have had information, perfectly reliable, that the Standard is regarded at the North as in favor of a return to the old and despised Union. The Standard has had precisely the same information, public and private. It has known, but concealed from its readers, that articles published by it with approbation, have been caught up at the North, printed by millions, as the Standard has been informed, we repeat, with a prefix stating that they were evidences that the Standard and the people of North Carolina were hostile to the Confederacy and in favor of reconstruction. Also the Standard has known and concealed from its readers, that the yankees at Washington, N. C. were so thoroughly satisfied by the Standard's publications that it and the State were for "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was," that they held a meeting, calling for reinforcements to march into the interior of the State for the purpose of developing the Union sentiment. It is true that the Standard denied the correctness of such inferences, and declared that it was opposed to reconstruction. And we were only too happy to believe its declarations. We were unwilling to believe, and did not believe, that one who had voted us into the war and into the Confederacy, and had solemnly pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain that vote, could be unfaithful to his pledge. It is likewise true that the Standard has not yet openly advocated reconstruction, though some of its friends have, through its columns and otherwise; and though itself has emphatically declared that in contingencies which it seems to anticipate, *"the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands,"*—a guarded manner of declaring that *North Carolina will in that event secede from the Confederacy.* If she were thus to secede, neither the Standard nor any one else can imagine for a moment that she could stand alone, with a considerable part of her territory occupied by yankee troops, and on her frontiers four States which would necessarily feel the deepest indignation at the base abandonment of the Standard's pledge and the State's pledge. What then? The State would necessarily resort to that reconstruction to which the Standard has declared itself opposed, and then, again one of the United States, North Carolina would be as far as ever from peace, for she would be required to assist Lincoln in the subjugation of Virginia and South Carolina and the other Confederate States. Can the Standard doubt this? We put the question solemnly, and hope the Standard will answer it plainly and candidly: "If 'the people of North Carolina take their own affairs into their own hands,'" thus separating the State from the Confederacy, does the Standard expect it to stand alone, or to come again under the government of the United States? No more momentous question has been asked of the Standard, and none which ought to be more plainly and frankly answered. We are tempted to ask it in consequence of the editorial article in the Standard of the 1st instant, from which we quote the remarks above, and the following extract from a set Oration recently delivered at Gettysburg by the Hon. Edward Everett of Massachusetts:

"The heart of the people, North and South, is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock, the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings."

We earnestly call the attention of the Standard to this also, and ask it if it is a true representation of either "the heart of the people" of North Carolina, or of the "honest and brave men" or the "independent press" at Raleigh, or of the character of the old government? Mr. Everett's allusion is manifestly, without contradiction, to the Raleigh Standard. And in all seriousness, and in most respectful terms, we ask the Standard to say yes or nay to the above questions.

We will not presume to determine what will be its answers. But we think we cannot be mistaken in believing, that if it shall answer *yes*, the scales will fall from the eyes of thousands who now follow the Standard blindly, that have no thought or wish to follow anybody's lead into a new association with the vile yankees; and that if, as we hope, it shall answer *nay*, then thousands who are now gradually inclining to what they think the Standard means, will pause upon the edge of the precipice which they are approaching, and will be saved from that fatal plunge into a gulf which will whelm property, life, liberty and honor.

POSTAGE ON ARMY PAPERS.—The difficulty which soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia experience in getting their newspapers from home—a difficulty which does not seem to exist in other armies or at other posts—has brought us to the conclusion to pre pay the postage on all papers sent from this office to that army. This will subject us to considerable expense and labor, but it is an offering we will very cheerfully make to the gratification of the gallant soldiers in Lee's army. It is, however, a shame that the Postmaster General does not require and to Congress to allow the soldiers to receive their papers free of postage.

In addition to numbers of letters of complaint from that army, we find the following in the papers:

ORANGE C. H., Jan'y 4.—A heavy snow storm has been raging all day, which will blockade military operations for the present. Persons writing to soldiers or enclosing them papers are earnestly requested to prepay the postage. Over fifteen hundred letters for soldiers, besides a large number of papers, on which the postage has not been prepaid, were remaining in the army post office on the 1st of January.

While on this subject, there is another matter that we may mention. We get letters and papers from Richmond the day after they are mailed. The army of Northern Virginia is but four or five hours' travel from Richmond. Yet we never get a letter from that army in less than four days, and it is oftener five or six. We can imagine cases—of sickness, &c.—in which it is of the highest importance and interest that letters should be conveyed without unnecessary delay. Could not some arrangement be made, (perhaps by employing an additional clerk or two in the army post office,) by which the letters could be mailed direct to the offices to which they are addressed, without having to be delayed at Richmond, Raleigh, and perhaps other distributing offices? Whoever will effect a reform in this matter will deserve the thanks of the soldiers and of their wives and parents.

HON. GEORGE DAVIS APPOINTED ATTORNEY GENERAL.—It is with pleasure that we copy the following announcement from the Richmond Whig:

Appointment of Attorney General.—We learn that on Saturday the Senate confirmed the appointment of Hon. George Davis, of North Carolina, as Attorney General of the Confederate States, *vice* Hon. Thos. H Watts, resigned. Mr. Davis is at present one of the Senators from North Carolina, and has displayed a good deal of ability in dealing with the questions of public interest brought before the Senate. He is an experienced lawyer, and will make an excellent Attorney General.

Mr. Davis is indeed a Lawyer of high reputation, and besides that he is a scholar and a gentleman.

We presume that the Governor and Council will as soon as possible appoint Gov. Graham to fill Mr Davis's unexpired time in the Senate, viz: till 17th of next month; after which Gov. Graham's own six years' time will commence.

TOWN ELECTION.—On Monday last Maj. Archibald McLean was re-elected Mayor of Fayetteville without opposition, and the following were elected Commissioners for the several wards:—

Ward No. 1, A. G Thornton,
" " 2, M. McKinnon,
" " 3, E. L. Pemberton,
" " 4, R. M. Orrell,
" " 5, A. A. McKethan,
" " 6, J. C Poe,
" " 7, J. R. Lee.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The North Carolina Railroad company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent., payable on the 1st of February. This will add $180,000 to the State Sinking Fund.

Interesting to Mail Contractors.—The Bureau of Conscription, under instructions from the War Department, has determined, with reference to mail contractors, "that the cause of exemption should exist at the time that military service is claimed. If a person otherwise subject to conscription, before or at the time of enrollment, claims exemption by reason of being such a mail contractor as is mentioned in the act, exemption must not be refused, even though the contract was obtained since the passage of the act. If the contract is obtained subsequent to the enrollment, the party virtually becomes a member of the army, and a release from service is of the nature of a discharge from the army, which is not contemplated in the act of Congress."

The following is extracted from the True Delta, of the 15th ult.

PROVOST COURT—*A. A. Atocha, Judge.*—A number of negroes were charged with having had a seditious religious meeting, praying for the return of their masters, for Beauregard and Jeff. Davis, saying that their expectations of Abe Lincoln had not been realized.

GEN. MORGAN'S ESCAPE FROM PRISON

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer

DANVILLE, Va., Jan'y 2.

As I have not seen any detailed account of Gen John H Morgan's remarkable escape from the Ohio State Prison, I have determined to send you the following, as received from him. How often does it occur that truth is stranger than fiction," and to hear the General in his modest way, repeat all the incidents connected with his escape, until his safe arrival within our lines, sounds more like a tale of the Arabian Nights than a true record of facts, which, we know, have but recently taken place.

In the first place, the prison is one of the strongest, either in this country or Europe, as I can testify from a personal inspection, and few men would have the courage to attempt to get out from such a place, even if there were no other obstacle than the walls to overcome; but when it is remembered that there were three lines of sentinels to pass, besides bull dogs, we can but admire the determination which could resolve, and the fertility of resource which could successfully accomplish, such a vast undertaking.

"On the 26th day of July Gen Morgan, with others of his officers, was taken to the penitentiary. He was first carried into the "Scouring rooms" and ordered to divest himself of his clothing, each article being carefully searched as he laid it aside. He was next ordered into a large hogshead of water and severely scrubbed by a negro. During all this time he was subjected to the vulgar gaze of a large number of people, who were attracted by curiosity to see the "great chief." This being over he was taken into the "Shaving room" and required to take a seat, and then commenced the "barberizing process." While this was going on, Col Cluke and Dr Steel came in and exclaimed in great surprise, "My Heaven, General, what are you having yourself so disfigured for?" He very mildly and pleasantly replied "Wait a few moments, gentlemen, and you will see;" and sure enough they did. From here he was politely conducted to his room, which consisted of a narrow cell, four and a half feet wide and eight feet long. The grated door was closed, and he now realized his awful condition: a prisoner in the hands of barbarians—he who had ever been lenient, bordering on weakness; he who had time and again released their officers, allowing them to retain their horses and side-arms, and even furnished their privates with money to defray their way home, scrubbed, shaved and locked in a felon's cell! Like a true philosopher, equal to any emergency, he met his fate cheerfully, urging his comrades all the time to prudence and fortitude, remarking quietly, "that their time would come; though late, it would surely come." And, thank God, he is out now, and *it will come.* By his prudence and amiable deportment, he soon won the good feeling of some of the subaltern attendants, that they were disposed to treat him kindly and do small favors for him. After a few days of solitary confinement, he and his officers were allowed to walk in the passage-way, on which their cells opened.

The cells consisted of two long rows of holes in the wall, one over the other. They opened into a passage-way, twelve feet wide and ninety feet long. Every morning, at 6 o'clock, they were turned into the passage way and allowed to communicate with each other and at 4 o'clock were again locked up. Immediately on the outside of the wing of the building in which they were confined, was a wall twenty feet high, separating them from the female department, and on the outside of this department was another wall, thirty-five feet high, with a large over hang upon which the sentinels walked their beat. On the ground, between the inner and the outer wall a chain of sentinels was distributed, and another on the outer wall during the day, but at night were transferred to the ground on the outside. Last, and most difficult to elude, was the sentinel who entered the prison at all times during the day, and at stated intervals of two hours during the night, to see that everything was going on well. When the determination to escape at all hazards was fixed upon, the first thing was to get hold of some implements to work with. So the General got sick and was obliged to have his mealy brought to him in his room, and at convenient opportunities his plate went back *minus* a case knife. When a sufficient number had thus been procured, his brave comrades went to work. Separate holes had to be dug, as they were confined in separate cells. Their bedsteads were small iron stools, fastened to the wall with hinges. They could be hooked up or allowed to stand on the floor; and to prevent any suspicion, for several days before any work was attempted, they made it a habit to let them down and sit at their doors and read. Captain Hines superintended the work, while General Morgan kept watch to divert the attention of the sentinel, whose duty it was to come around during the day and observe if anything was going on. One day this fellow came in while Hokersmith was down under the floor boring away, and, missing him, said "Where is Hokersmith?" The General replied, "He is in my room sick," and immediately pulled a document out of his pocket and said to him: "Here is a memorial I have drawn up to forward to the Government at Washington—what do you think of it?" The fellow, who, perhaps, could not read, being highly flattered at the General's condescension, took it, and very gravely looked at it for several moments before he vouchsafed any reply. Then handing it back, he expressed himself highly pleased with it. In the meantime, Hokersmith had been signaled, and came up, professing to feel very unwell. This sentinel was the most difficult and dangerous obstacle in their progress, because there was no telling at what time he would enter during the day, and at night he came regularly every two hours to each cell, and inserted a light through the bars of their door to see that they were quietly sleeping; and, frequently after he had completed his rounds, he would slip back in the dark with a pair of india rubber shoes on, to listen at their cells if anything was going on. The General says that he would almost invariably know of his presence by a certain magnetic shudder which it would produce; but for fear that this acute sensibility might sometimes fail him, he broke up small particles of coal every morning and sprinkled it before the cell door, which would always announce his coming.

Everything was now ready to begin the work. So, about the latter part of October, they commenced to bore. All were busy—one making a rope ladder by tearing and twisting up strips of bed tick, another making bowie knives, and another twisting up towels. They labored perseveringly for several days; and after boring through nine inches of cement, and nine thicknesses of brick placed edgewise, they began to wonder when they should reach the soft earth. Suddenly a brick fell through. What infernal chamber had they reached? It was immediately entered, and to their great astonishment and joy, it proved to be an air chamber extending the whole length of the row of cells. Here was an unexpected interposition in their favor. Hitherto they had been obliged to conceal their rubbish in their bedticks, each day burning a proportionate quantity of straw; now they had room enough for all they could dig. They at once commenced to tunnel at right angles with this air chamber, to get through the foundation, and day after day they bored, day after day the blocks of granite were removed, and still the work before them seemed interminable.

After 28 days of unremitting labor and getting through a granite wall of six feet in thickness, they reached the soil. They tunnelled up for some distance, and light began to shine. How glorious was that light. It announced the fulfillment of their labors, and if Providence would only continue its favor, they would soon be free. This was the morning of the 26th day of November, 1863. The next night, at twelve o'clock, was determined on as the hour at which they would attempt their liberty. Each moment that intervened was filled with dreadful anxiety and suspense, and each time the guard entered increased their apprehensions. The General says he had prayed for rain, but the morning of the 27th dawned bright and beautiful. The evening came, and clouds began to gather. How they prayed for them to increase. If rain should only begin their chances of detection would be greatly lessened. While these thoughts were passing through their minds the keeper entered with a letter for Gen Morgan. He opened it, and what was his surprise, and I may say *wonder*, to find it to be from a poor Irish woman, of his acquaintance, in Kentucky, commencing, "My dear General, I feel certain you are going to try to git out of prison, but for your sake don't you try it, my dear Gineral. You will only be taken prisoner agin, and made to suffer more than you do now." The letter then went on to speak of his kindness to the poor when he lived at Lexington, and concluded by again exhorting him to trust in God and wait his time. What could this mean? No human being on the outside had been informed of his intention to escape, and yet, just as all things were ready for him to make the attempt, here comes a letter from Winchester, Kentucky, advising him not to "try it." This letter had passed through the examining office of General Mason, and then through the hands of the lower officials. What if it should excite their suspicion and cause them to exercise an increased vigilance. Their situation, however, was desperate. Their fate could not be much worse, and they resolved to go. Nothing now remained to be done, but for the General and Col. Dick Morgan to change cells. The hour approached for them to be locked up. They changed coats, and each stood at the other's cell door with his back exposed, and pretended to be engaged in making up their beds. As the turnkey entered, they *"turned in"* and pulled their doors shut. Six, eight, ten (10) o'clock came. How each pulse throbbed as they quietly awaited the approach of twelve. It came; the sentinel passed his round—all well. After waiting a few moments to see if he intended to slip back, the signal was given—all quietly slipped down into the air chamber, first stuffing their flannel shirts and placing them in bed as they were accustomed to lie. As they moved quietly along through the dark recess to the terminus where they were to emerge from the earth, the General prepared to light a match. As the lurid glare fell upon their countenances, a scene was presented which can never be forgotten. There were crouched seven brave men, who had resolved to be free. They were armed with bowie knives made out of case knives. Life in their condition was scarcely to be desired, and the moment for the desperate chance had arrived. Suppose as they emerged from the ground, that the dog should give the alarm—they could but die.

But few moments were spent in this kind of apprehension. Two hour had arrived, and out they came. Fortunately, yes, providentially, the night had suddenly grown dark and rainy; the dogs had retired to their kennels and the sentinels had taken refuge under shelter. The inner wall, by the aid of the rope ladder, was soon scaled, and now the outer one had to be attempted. Capt Taylor, (who, by the way, is a nephew of old Zack,) being a very active man, by the assistance of his comrades, reached the top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained they found a rope extending all around, which the General immediately cut, as he suspected that it might lead into the warden's room. This turned out to be correct. They then entered the sentry box on the wall and changed their clothes, and let themselves down the wall. In sliding down the General skinned his hand very badly and all were more or less bruised. Once down, they separated—Taylor and Shelton going one way, Hokersmith, Bennett and Gee another, and Gen. M and Capt Hines proceeding immediately towards the depot. The General had, by paying fifteen dollars in gold, succeeded in obtaining a paper which informed him of the schedule time of the different roads. The clock struck one, and he knew by hurrying he could reach the down train for Cincinnati. He got there just as the train was moving off. He at once looked out to see if there were any soldiers on board, and spying a Federal officer, he boldly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that, "as the night was damp and chilly, perhaps he would join him in a drink." He did so, and the party soon became very agreeable to each other. The cars in crossing the Scioto have to pass within a short distance of the Penitentiary. As they passed, the officer remarked: "There's the hotel at which Morgan and his officers are spending their leisure." "Yes," replied the General, "and I sincerely hope he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is a great nuisance." When the train reached Zenia it was detained by some accident more than an hour. Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentinel passed his round at 2 o'clock, their absence might be discovered. The train was due in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock. This was the hour at which they were turned out of their cells, and of course their escape would be then discovered. In a few moments after it would be known all over the country. The train, having been detained at Zenia, was running very rapidly to make up the time. It was already past 6 o'clock. The General said to Capt. Hines: "It is after six; if we go to the depot we are dead men. Now or never!" They went to the rear and put on the brakes. "Jump, Hines!" Off he went, and fell heels over head in the mud. An other severe turn of the brake, and the General jumped. He was more successful, and lighted on his feet. There were some soldiers near, who remarked: "What in the h—l do you mean by jumping off the cars here?" The General replied: "What in the d—l is the use of my going into town when I live here; and besides, what business is it of yours?"

They went immediately to the river. They found a skiff, but no oars. Soon a little boy came over, and appeared to be waiting. "What are you waiting for?" said the General. "I am waiting for *my* load." "What is the price of a load?" "Two dollars." "Well, as we are tired and hungry, we will give you two dollars, and you can put us over." So over he took them. "Where does Miss —— live?" "Just a short distance from here." "Will you show me her house?" "Yes, sir." The house was reached, a fine breakfast was soon obtained, money and a horse furnished; a good woman's prayer bestowed, and off he went. From there forward through Kentucky, everybody vied with each other as to who should show him the most attention, even to the negroes; and young ladies of refinement begged the honor to cook his meals. He remained in Kentucky some days, feeling perfectly safe, and sending into Louisville for many little things he wanted. Went to Bardstown and found a Federal regiment had just arrived there, looking for him. Remained here and about for three or four days, and then struck out for Dixie, disguising himself as a government cattle contractor, and buying large lots of cattle; at other times as Quartermaster, until he got to the Tennessee river. Here he found all means of transportation destroyed and the banks strongly guarded; but with the assistance of about thirty, others who had recognized him, and joined him in spite of his remonstrances, he succeeded in making a raft, and he and Captain Hines crossed over. His escort, with heroic self-sacrifice, refused to cross until he was safely over. He then hired a negro to get his horse over, paying him $20 for it. The river was so high that the horse came near drowning, and after more than one hour's struggling with the stream was pulled out so exhausted as scarcely to be able to stand. The General threw a blanket on him and commenced to walk him, when suddenly, he says, he was seized with a presentiment that he would be attacked, and remarking to Capt Hines, "We will be attacked in 20 minutes, commenced saddling his horse. He had hardly tied his girth when bang, bang, went the minnie balls. He bounced his horse, and the noble animal, appearing to be inspired with new vigor, bounded off like a deer up the mountain. The last he saw of his poor fellows on the opposite side, they were disappearing up the river bank, fired upon by a whole regiment of yankees.

By this time it was dark, and also raining. He knew that a perfect cordon of pickets would surround the foot of the mountain, and if he remained there until morning he would be lost. So he determined to run the gauntlet at once, and commenced to descend. As he neared the foot, leading his horse, he came almost in personal contact with a picket. His first impulse was to kill him, but finding him asleep, he determined to let him sleep on. He made his way to the house of a Union man that he knew lived near there, and went up and passed himself off as Captain Quartermaster of Hunt's regiment, who was on his way to Athens, Tenn., to procure supplies of sugar and coffee for the Union people of that country. The lady, who appeared to be asleep, while this interview was taking place with her husband, at the mention of sugar and coffee, jumped out of bed in her night clothes, and said: "Thank God for that, for we aint seen any sich coffee up here for God knows how long!" She was so delighted at the prospect that she made up a fire and cooked them a good supper. Supper being over, the General remarked that he understood some rebels had "tried to cross the river this afternoon." "Yes," said the woman, "but our men killed some on um, and driv the rest back." "Now," says the General, "I know that, but didn't some of them get over." "Yes," was her reply, "but they are on the mountain, and can't get down without being killed, as every road is stopped up." He then said to her, "it is very important for me to get to Athens by to-morrow night, or I may lose that sugar and coffee, and I am afraid to go down any of these roads, for fear my own men will kill me." The fear of losing that sugar and coffee brought her again to an accommodating mood, and she replied: "Why Paul, kan't you show the Captain, through our farm, that road down by the field." The General says, "Of course, Paul, you can do it, and as the night is very cold, I will give you $10 (in gold) to help you along." The gold, and the prospect of sugar and coffee was too much for the poor woman's nerves, and he yielded, and getting on a horse, he took them 7 miles to the big road.

From this time forward he had a series of adventures and escapes, all very wonderful, until he got near another river in Tennessee, when he resolved to go up to a house and find the way. Hines went to the house, while the General stood in the road. Hearing a body of cavalry come dashing up behind him, he quietly slipped to one side of the road and it passed by without observing him. They went yelling after Hines, and, poor fellow, he has not been heard of since. How sad to think that he should either be captured or killed after so many brave efforts, not only in his own behalf, but also in that of the General, for the General says that it is owing chiefly to Hines's enterprise and skill that they made their escape.

When he arrived at the river referred to above, he tried to get over, intending to stop that night with a good Southern man on the other side. He could not get over, and had to remain at the house of a Union man. The next morning he went to the house that he had sought the night previous, and found the track of the yankees scarcely cold. They had been there all night, expecting he would come there, and had murdered everybody who had attempted to reach the house without hailing them. In pursuing this brutal course, they had killed three young men, neighbors of this gentleman, and went away leaving their dead body on the ground.

After he had crossed Obey's river, and got down into Middle Tennessee, he found it almost impossible to avoid recognition. At one time he passed some poor women, and one of them exclaiming clapping her hands and said, "Oh, I know who that is, I know who that is!" but, catching herself, she stopped short and passed on with her companions.

The General says that his escape was made entirely without assistance from any one on the outside, and so far as he knows, also without their knowledge of his intention; that the announcement of his arrival at Toronto was one of those fortuitous coincidences that cannot be accounted for; that it assisted him materially, no doubt. In fact, he says that his "wife's prayers" saved him, and, as this is the most agreeable way of explaining it, he is determined to believe it.

The above account may be relied on as correct; and although much has been left out, yet enough is printed to stamp it as one of the most remarkable escapes in history.

CONGRESS.—The Senate on Saturday adopted unanimously the following resolutions introduced by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas:

"Whereas the campaigns of the brave and gallant armies, securing the Capital of the Confederate States, during the two successive years of 1862 and 1863, under the leadership and command of Gen. Robert E Lee, have been crowned with glorious results,—defeating greatly superior forces, massed by the enemy for the conquest of these States; repelling the invaders with immense losses, and twice transferring the battle field from our own country to that of the enemy.

And whereas, the masterly and glorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the fields of "Seven Days of Great Battles" which raised the siege of Richmond—as well as those of Cedar Run, that of Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro', Sharpsburg, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville—command the admiration and gratitude of our country.

And whereas, these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence, have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings; therefore

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vast hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable services they have rendered in defence of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the officers and soldiers herein designated.

Some discussion took place on a bill to increase the pay of clerks in Executive Departments, but without final action the Senate went into executive session.

The House on Saturday debated a bill to put in the army all citizens of any U. S. Territory or State, between 18 and 45, in the Confederacy April 1, 1861. No decision was reached.

Monday was mainly passed in secret session by both Houses.

Of business with open doors, we note the passage by the House of the resolutions of thanks to Gen. Lee, and the report of the following bill by the military committee:

A bill to be entitled an act repealing existing and regulating future exemptions from military service:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That from and after the passage of this act all acts and parts of acts exempting persons from military service be and the same are hereby repealed, except in so far as they relate to officers of the Confederate and State governments; and hereafter no other persons shall be exempt from such service than the following, to wit: All who shall be held unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such other persons as the said Secretary with the approval of the President may deem expedient to exempt in view of the fact, which must be satisfactorily established, that such persons can by their skill, labor, occupation or employment, better subserve the vital interests of the country and contribute more substantially to its defence outside of the army than in the ranks.

Provided, That even in such cases absolute exemptions from military service shall not be granted if in the opinion of the Secretary of War the same end can be attained by regularly enrolling and detailing for specific times and stated purposes those whose skill, labor, occupation or employment may make their services more valuable out of than in the actual ranks of the army.

Considerable debate occurred

THE FATE OF CONQUERED NATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A Senator from Texas, the other day, sketched, with a rapid touch, and in an impetuous way, the life of an "oppressed nationality." Confiscation, meaning the entire deprivation of all property of every kind; Subjugation, meaning foreign garrisons, guards, passports at every town,—with an additional tint of darkness (to suit the supposed case of subjugation in a certain country that we wot of)—namely, those guards, garrisons, passport officers, &c., all colored *black*. Some persons may have imagined that the Senator's grim portraiture is exaggerated by the warmth of an excited imagination. Matters could never, they surmise, be altogether so bad as that. On the contrary, his sketch is faint and pale; correct, indeed, so far as it goes; but needing to be filled up by a thousand details of horror if we would comprehend the fearful reality of a lost cause and a conquered people. Perhaps it may be useful to present the picture a little more fully painted—it would be a wholesome subject of contemplation at this time.

"Woe," says Zchokke, the Swiss, "Woe to the land on whose judgment-seats a stranger sits—at whose gates a stranger watches!" And as there are already certain nations miserably cumbering the earth, which have been overrun and are now occupied and governed by another people; and as the features of that unhappy sort of case are always, and in all ages and climates, almost the same, it is easy to survey it as a finished piece. Two of those nations are Poland and Ireland; and perhaps the two most instructive examples. Let us see how it has fared with them. Several generations, in the one case, in the other several centuries, have passed by since those nations have been said to be conquered; yet they have never been entirely and finally *subdued*, that is, changed into contented and loyal subjects. The defeat of a nation's organized armies, and subversion of its national government, by an invading people, never ends the war; properly speaking, only begins it; changes its theatre from the open field to every street, every place of public resort, every hearthstone; changes its weapons from the sword and rifle to the dagger and gallows-rope, the informer's oath, the lawyer's parchment. No high-spirited people, when the sword is broker in its hand, and the invader's foot is on its neck, ever gives up the struggle at once; it writhes in rage and pain, with periodical excesses of wild feverish excitement and insurrection; always followed by new severities, confiscations and banishments. We are not speaking here as partizans of "oppressed nationalities"—they have no friends, and no right to count upon any. An oppressed nationality is a matron who has lost her honor; her very children shall not be proud of her; in vain she shall plead her case before the world, and shriek into its ear *her* version of the story; her adversary has possession of the world's ear from the moment that victory perches on his banner; nobody knows her story; nobody cares. The task we undertake is by no means a pleading, only a scientific examination of the principal phenomena, and we find the principal phenomena to be these—confiscation of lands and goods (which is the main object)—deprivation of political right, of arms, of national education, (which is the means;) but, besides these constant features of the case, there are periodical and intermittent ones—namely, occasional extermination of a troublesome part of the people "to encourage the others," and occasional treaties, compacts, promises of reform, and the like, made by the dominant power, from time to time, to get rid of a present difficulty, and afterwards violated in every case, without exception.

The kingdom of Poland, after many years of struggle, and a moment of bright hope of a happy resurrection in the First Napoleon's time, was confirmed to the Russian Emperor through the Vienna Treaties by common consent of the Powers of Europe, which Powers had the generosity to give away to the Emperor that which was not theirs in return for his yielding to them that which was not his. Those Vienna Treaties ostensibly secured certain rights and liberties to the Poles; but it is needless to say that not one of those rights and liberties was ever allowed them. There were, of course, continual insurrections, grieving the paternal heart, and punishment had to follow. After the troubles of 1830, for example, a list of more than ten thousand confiscated estates appeared in the public documents, estimated to embrace land to the value, some say, of sixty millions sterling; others, one hundred millions—five hundred million dollars' worth of lands at one sweep. As for the people who had inhabited these lands, all of them who had been "noble," that is, *freemen*, being reduced to the condition of serfs, were forcibly removed, marched in handcuffs out of Poland, and colonized in the interior of Russia. After the insurrection of 1830, over fifty thousand Poles were sent to Siberia. And again, by another ukase, fifty-five thousand families were removed at once. To help the depopulation, an ukase dated in 1832, ordered the police to seize all children who are orphans, or the offspring of poor persons, to remove them into Russia and have them brought up in the Greek religion. Within two days seven hundred children of peasants were dragged from their homes and carried into Warsaw amidst the imprecations of their parents.

Famine, which embarrasses the government of a people that rules itself, has proved a valuable auxiliary to Russia in Poland. In one year of dearth, the police drew up lists of the indigent for the purpose of affording them relief in food and remitting their burdens. All who were in that condition were invited to declare it. When the lists were completed the police did, indeed, relieve the applicants, but it was of their children. Those poor little ones became the children of their father, the Emperor, and were carried off many hundreds of miles, where their parents could never see them more, to make soldiers for the Emperor. They never knew whence they had come; and thousands of them, in all probability, are this very year in Poland again, as Russian soldiers, and are cutting the throats of their own fathers and mothers without knowing it.

In Poland, though confiscation of land has, indeed, been the constant rule, yet it has been graduated and spread over long periods of time. Neither has anything like the whole soil of Poland been yet taken from its old proprietors. There has been nothing, as yet, in Poland to compare with the magnificent confiscations of Ireland. Take a sketch of one of those confiscations from the narrative of Lord Clarendon, an Englishman, be it observed, who deemed that the Irish deserved dreadful punishment for their "unnatural rebellions," but who, nevertheless, admits that under the rule established by Cromwell, "they were under as severe a captivity and complete misery as the worst of their actions had deserved." Clarendon continues: "After near one thousand of them were transported into foreign parts, for the service of the two kings, of France and Spain, few of whom were alive after seven years, and after double that many consumed by the plague and famine and inhuman barbarities exercised upon them in their own country, the remainder of them had been, by Cromwell (who could not find a better way of extirpation,) transplanted into the most inland, barren, desolate and mountainous part of the province of Connaught; and it was lawful for any man to kill any of the Irish who were found in any place out of those precincts, which were assigned to them within that circuit. Such a proportion of land was allotted to every man as the Protector thought competent for them; upon which they were to give formal releases of all their pretences and titles to any lands in any other provinces of which they had been deprived. And if they refused to give such releases, they were *still* deprived of what they would not release without any reasonable hope of ever being restored to it, and left to starve within the limits prescribed to them, out of which they durst not withdraw. * * * * Though even the hard articles which had been granted were not punctually observed to them; but their proportions restrained and lessened by some pretensions of the English under some former grants or other titles; to all which they found it necessary to submit, and were compelled to enjoy what was left, under all the marks and brands which ever accompanied a conquered nation"—and ever will. There is no use in saying that all this, whether in Poland or in Ireland, is wrong and cruel. People cannot afford to conquer nations for nothing, and the land of the conquered is the obvious fund out of which all must be paid. *Væ victis*, said the Roman warrior. "The loser pays the cost;' 'says the Hoosier attorney; and they are both right.

In the course of the long struggles of Poland and of Ireland with the Russian and the English Governments, respectively, plots of insurrection, invented by detectives, and sworn to by informers, were, of course, a needful part of the machinery of those Governments. Many of the insurrections which actually took place in those unfortunate countries were conceived and plotted by the Russian police at Warsaw, and by the English police at Dublin; and many fictitious conspiracies, which never broke out in open revolt, yet gave occasion for the ruin and banishment of wealthy people and the forfeiture of millions of acres. In countries situated like those two, rebellions and plots are carefully cultivated, like useful vegetables, not for ornament, but for profit; but by what curious felicity of minute oppression this is accomplished, pursuing every man in all his daily life, attending him to the market, the church, the field, finding its way to his fireside and his very bed, until he becomes weary of his life, and never looks on his childrens' faces without cursing the day he begot them,—all this were long to tell; yet having undertaken it we shall go on to fill up the outline, and to exhibit, in the actual life of Poles and of Irishmen, in their own lands, at this day, what has always been, and what will forever be, the destiny of a subjugated people.

"Oppressed nationality" shall never, by God's blessing, be a designation for the States of this Confederacy; and while we stand in armed and defiant resistance, it may even be thought gratuitously offensive to enter upon an account of that interesting class of communities, as if it could have any possible relation to us and our destinies. Yet, in order that we may all, with one heart and mind, continue to resist to the triumphant end; in order that none of the very cowards amongst us may ever dream of laying down those arms, in the delusive hope of peace, until a glorious independence has been achieved, it may be well to keep before our eyes the miserable, shameful, but too sure alternative. Nothing can be more certain than that we have before us either a complete military success in this war, or else the full measure of Poland's and of Ireland's grinding oppression and emaciating humiliation.

Some weak-minded persons, we are sorry to learn, still soothe themselves with the idea that, if the worst should come, we should but be reduced to the present condition of Kentucky or Missouri; in which there has been as yet no sweeping confiscation of estates nor absolute extermination of people; and they fondly imagine that, even if the country should fall entirely under the power of the yankee nation, still the property and the rights of *them* (the weak-minded persons) might still be, somehow, saved harmless by some sort of base oaths and pledges of "loyalty" to the new masters. So dreamed many of the Irish before the capitulation of Limerick and disbandment or exile of the national forces. It was not till after that event, when the island lay really in the condition of a conquered country, that the code of "penal laws" began to be enacted. There was then no army in the field to which men, goaded by oppression, could fly for refuge and for vengeance. The war was over, and only its fruits remained to be gathered.

Now, the yankee enemy has hitherto forborne from applying the law of conquest to Kentucky and other border States simply because he knows that those States are not yet conquered. The war (thank God!) is not over. Our Confederate armies are still on foot, and on the banks of the Rapid Ann, and in the gap of Chickamauga, not only guard Virginia and Georgia, but also postpone indefinitely the fate of Kentucky and Maryland. If the enemy should now prematurely put in force the policy of confiscation and proscription in those States, the effect would be only to send their young men trooping to Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnston. It must be only after the submission of the whole land—if our eyes should ever see that evil day—that the yankee nation can begin to parcel it out as reward for the soldiers. No matter what might be the guaranties, treaties, amnesties, capitulations, under which we should have laid down our arms, pretexts would be instantly found for evading them all, as in the cases of the Vienna and Limerick treaties. *No* treaty between victor and vanquished ever binds the former; and unless we are to suppose in the yankee nation some superhuman virtue, some angelic purity and benignity, some grandeur of soul heretofore unexampled, we may be sure that they would proceed generally as the Russians and the English did; with, perhaps, some ingenious additions: for our neighbors are an inventive people.

They would need all their ingenuity, however, if they wished to improve much upon the methods elsewhere tried with such success. The grand object to be obtained in such cases is always uniform; it is to appropriate the lands and goods of the subject people, and to make their industry subservient to the profit of their masters. The means, therefore, are tolerably uniform also; the means are to invent ever new and more and more humiliating tests and oaths, such as cannot fail to excite local insurrections and conspiracies—then to crush these with brutal rigor, and afterwards reap the harvest in plunder. To carry out this process with safety, it is needful to take the pluck out of the subject people, by disarming them carefully, and thus killing in them the spirit of men. Also, to take into the hands of "government" the whole education of the young, in order that the school-books given them to read may carefully conceal the fact that they once had a country, and how it was lost; here, in the case supposed, our school-books and teachers would come all from Massachusetts and Connecticut; and they would teach our children that they ought to be proud of living under the glorious Stars and Stripes; if the "rebellion" were ever mentioned at all in their historical readings, it would be with execration upon the unhappy miscreants, who, in those years, criminally sought to destroy the best government in the world. Under the Irish system of penal laws, in the reign of George I, Irish children were forbidden to be educated at all, except by English Protestant schoolmasters; and as the Catholic gentry of the country then adopted the practice of sending their children to be educated in France and Spain, another act was speedily passed:—"That if any Catholic child were sent abroad without license, it was presumed by law that he was sent to be educated in a foreign seminary, by which a forfeiture of his personal, and of the income of his real estate, was incurred." The personal and the real estate was the main point; but, in order to clutch it, all education had to be controlled, all history perverted, and the spirit of the rising generation denationalized in its very spring.

It may be imagined that the cases of Poland and Ireland are scarcely applicable to any possible state of affairs amongst us, inasmuch as in both those countries much of the persecution was occasioned by religious intolerance. The Irish and the Poles were Catholics; and Great Britain and Russia were resolved to crush out that religion, and establish, in the one country, Anglican Protestantism; in the other, the Greek church. Yes, but in both cases religion was only the pretext, and any other pretext would have done as well. The grand object was the real and personal estate. If the people had really become converted, under that sort of severe proselytism, why, some other pretext would have had to be invented, that is all. In these States one could easily contrive cunning tests and oaths quite as hard to swallow, and quite as sure to yield a crop of confiscation, as any subscription to a religious creed. Besides, are we sure that the yankees are not provided with the very same religious machinary of plunder? Is it forgotten that all the churches in America (save one) are irreconcilably divided upon a great moral question—that the Northern branch of each communion holds it abominable to teach that Christianity countenances slavery, while the Southern branch renounced all connection with yankee Christianity upon that very question? The churches are divided upon the very question upon which the States seceded. Conquest of the Southern States would be conquest of the Southern churches: they would instantly become schismatic, heretical, accursed; and the zeal and *odium theologicum* of yankee Christians—not without an eye to the "real and personal"—would soon not only cover them and their pastors and communicants with evil repute, but also provide penal laws against the "negro-drivers' church," the "church of the blood mongers," &c., which, if it did not produce conversions, would, at least, produce confiscations; and that would be quite as good, or much better.

Col. Czyrma, whose work on the religious policy of Russia in Poland is of high authority, has given an account of the measures taken by the Emperor Nicholas to force the United Greeks or Basilians—about three millions of people—into the regular Greek Church.

"In most of the parishes," says Czyrma, "a strong opposition was offered by the clergy, but all in vain; the recusant priests were expelled their parishes and deprived of their livings. Many were sent off to schismatic monasteries, and there incarcerated, with no food but bread and water; some had even that denied them, but remained in cold, dark dungeons," &c.

As for the method of dealing with the laity, take two extracts from the same writer. After a forced recantation, relapse was thus provided against:

"As to apostates, an ukase of the 21st of March 1840, declares, besides the punishment already provided by law, that their *real and all other property* shall be confiscated; they cannot employ any orthodox peasantry, nor sojourn where orthodox people live. Their children shall be taken from them, and brought up in the orthodox church." &c.

Again—

"Up to the 8th January, one hundred and seventy of the clergy had fallen victims of inhuman treatment. The younger portion, who would not turn schismatics, had their heads shaved, and were sent as recruits to the Caucasian army."

The nature of the penal code in Ireland is, perhaps, sufficiently well known. A Catholic turning Protestant was to take the fee-simple of his father's estate, avoiding all settlements made by his father, and turning his father into a tenant for life. Catholics were prohibited from taking land by lease for a longer period than thirty-one years; prohibited from purchasing any of the forfeited estates; prohibited from exercising the office of mayor, sheriff, bailiff, alderman, burgess, town-clerk or common councilman in any corporate town. A Catholic could not legally own a horse of five pounds' value; and if any Protestant discovered a Catholic possessing such a quadruped, he had nothing to do but get a constable, break open the stable door, bring the horse before a magistrate, and then and there paying down five pounds five shillings, take and keep such horse "as if bought in market overt." All Catholic clergymen, of every rank, were ordered to depart the kingdom before the 1st of May, 1698; and those who should return were to be hanged without benefit of clergy. It would be tedious to narrate the long and curious elaborate code which was in force in Ireland for nearly a century. The point to be remarked is that the atrocity of this code only made the people of Ireland more attached to their church and clergy; and this had been foreseen and intended; for thereby the real and personal estate of that kingdom came by degrees into the hands of orthodox believers. The very obstinacy of the Catholics was the profitable circumstance; and if they had allowed themselves to be converted, that would have defeated the whole scheme, and another scheme would have become necessary.

We do not do our very ingenious neighbors at the North the injustice of supposing that they can be at any loss for an efficient system of appropriating real and personal estate with such plain examples before them. Indeed, it seems almost certain that the religious machinery we have suggested would be worked with the most decisive effect; because a murderous fanaticism is more easily excited in that direction than in any other. The Southern schismatic churches could be easily designated as the enemies, and indeed, calumniators of God himself; men who falsify the Bible and pretend that the Saviour of the world was a slave driver. Out of this controversy could not fail to come much real and personal estate. Dr. Minnegerode and Dr. Hoge, with other schismatics, might have their heads shaved and be sent to work on the Pacific railroad; while their parishioners, who should sympathize with them, or hear them preach, or refuse to renounce their heresies—or should relapse, or refuse to teach their children the yankee catechism—would be simply stripped of all they have and turned out to beg.

This is the principle, and this is the method. If any reader do really believe that the yankees are invading us with any other motive than that of entering into the land to possess the land—or imagine that they will be more delicate or forbearing than other nations in the like exigency—then the innocence of such reader is admirable, but we cannot compliment him on his understanding.

Other details remain to complete the picture of a subjugated people. It is still to be shown how the dominant nation proceed in the matter of education and of arms; both of which subjects always need to be strictly regulated by methods most offensively inquisitoral, but quite indispensable to the main design. The more revolting all these details may be, so much the better; we shall not spare one hideous feature of them; because all Confederates ought to know them and to think of them and ponder on them, until

"——— the thought thereof
Doth, like a poisonous mineral, gnaw their inwards."

Lucky.—Mr. D'Israeli, of England, has just received an unexpected legacy of two hundred thousand pounds from a lady admirer who had never seen him.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HARDEE.

THOMASTON, GA., Dec. 28.

Lieut. General Wm. J. Hardee was born in Camden county, Ga., and not in Appling county, as has been stated by some, nor in St. Augustine, Fla., as has been stated by others. He entered West Point in 1834 and graduated in 1838. His first duty as a soldier, after graduating, was performed under Gen. Scott in the Cherokee country of Georgia which is the same district that is now occupied by the army he commands. In the latter part of 1838 he went to Florida and engaged in the Indian war until the fall of 1840. He was then chosen by the War Department of the United States as one of three promising young officers to be sent to France to perfect themselves in cavalry tactics. His companions were Capt. Floyd Bell and Lieut. Newton, and they entered the military school of Sau Mur, where they remained until the fall of 1842, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the cavalry tactics of the French army. On his return, he joined his regiment, (the second Dragoons,) at Fort Jessup, Louisiana, where he remained until the opening of the Mexican war, when his regiment was ordered to Corpus Christi under Gen. Taylor. Soon after hostilities commenced, he was taken prisoner while out on a scouting party near Matamoras. The force was a small squadron of cavalry, under command of Capt. Thornton, the next in command being himself. The party was led astray through the carelessness of a Mexican guide, and was soon surrounded by a largely superior force of the enemy when an attempt was made to escape, in which Capt. Thornton was thrown from his horse. The command then devolved on Capt. Hardee, who, seeing the perilous situation of his little force, dashed with it to the banks of the Rio Grande for the purpose of swimming the river, but the approaches to the water were so boggy that it was impracticable. He then turned, and finding escape impossible, he sent a flag of truce to Gen. Ampudia the commander of the Mexican forces, saying that if his command would be treated as prisoners of war he would surrender, but otherwise they would cut their way out. The terms were granted, and he remained a prisoner sixteen days, at the expiration of which time he was duly exchanged. He was treated with much consideration by Ampudia while a prisoner. He subsequently passed through the principal battles of the war, receiving two brevets for gallantry in action. The State of Georgia, at the close of the war presented him a beautifully chased sword, with appropriate inscriptions, as a testimonial of his services.

In 1853 Lt. Col. Hardee was assigned by Mr. Davis, the then Federal Secretary at War, the duty of arranging a system of tactics for the use of the army and militia of the United States, and produced the work which has since become a household word. "Hardee's Tactics," by order of the War Department, superseded Scott's and the Federal army is now using, and has always used since its publication, the unaltered editions of "Hardee's Tactics," except that his name is no longer inserted as the author, wishing, no doubt, not to appear as having a "rebel" as their military teacher.

In 1858 Colonel Hardee was ordered to West Point, where he remained as commandant of the corps of Cadets until the fall of 1860, when he resigned his commission in the U. S. Army and returned to his native State. He offered his services to Governor Brown, and was by him appointed senior Colonel of the State forces. Shortly after this the Provisional Government was formed at Montgomery, and he was at once telegraphed for by President Davis, who offered him the position of Inspector and Adjutant General of the Confederate States, the place since filled with so much satisfaction to the country by Gen. Cooper, but he declined it, preferring "a place near the flashing of the guns." He was then appointed senior Colonel in the regular army, and sent to the command of Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay. He remained there until July, 1861, when he was appointed Brigadier General, and ordered to Arkansas, where he organized a division of Arkansians, and operated a short time in Southern Missouri. These Arkansians have since shown the excellency of their drill and discipline on every battle field where they have been engaged. A few months thereafter Hardee transferred his force to Bowling Green, Ky., and formed a part of the army under Sydney Johnston. He was here made a Major General. After the reverse at Fort Donelson, he conducted the retreat of Johnston's army from Kentucky to Corinth. At the latter point the army was organized into three corps, commanded respectively by Bragg, Polk, and Hardee, and under this organization it entered the bloody battle of Shiloh. Hardee commanded the advance corps, and led in the attack. The country is familiar with the history of that battle and the distinguished part taken by Gen. Hardee.

After the retreat from Corinth, the last of May, 1862, the army halted at Tupelo, Miss., at which point Gen. Beauregard was relieved from command and Gen. Bragg succeeded to it. One of Gen. Bragg's first acts was to make Gen. Hardee the active commander of the Army of the Mississippi; and in this position he continued during the transfer of the army from Tupelo to Chattanooga, and until it was about to move into Kentucky, when it was divided into two wings, one under Polk and the other under Hardee. The battle of Perryville, in October following, was fought principally by the troops of Hardee's wing. It was a splendid field victory, but achieved nothing as the Confederates were compelled to retreat the next day, the combinations of the commanding General not being carried out successfully. The army reached Knoxville from its Kentucky campaign in the latter part of October and soon thereafter commenced the campaign of Middle Tennessee.

At the battle of Murfreesboro, fought the last day of 1862 and the first of 1863, Gen. Hardee commanded the left wing of the army; and here again his command was eminently successful, whilst the remainder of our forces were beaten. He drove the enemy with heavy loss for four miles without check, defeating double his numbers, as was shown by captured papers, and stopped only when the men were exhausted and no reinforcements could be had to meet the fresh lines of the enemy. The attack and success of the left wing at Murfreesboro', under Gen. Hardee, was one of the most signal achievements of the war.

In July, 1863, after the army had fallen back from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, Gen. Hardee was ordered to Mississippi, and was engaged in reassembling the Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners until about the first of November, when he was ordered back to the Army of Tennessee. General Longstreet having been sent to Knoxville, Hardee was placed in command of the left wing resting upon Lookout Mountain, and held this position until the evening of the 23d November, when, the right wing being threatened, he was transferred to that part of the line. The battle of Lookout was fought the next day, the 24th, and lost, and was followed on the 25th by the battle of Missionary Ridge. Here, as on every other field where he has been engaged, Hardee's command was successful; and here, as at Perryville and Murfreesboro', the other wing of the army was defeated. He not only repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter at Missionary Ridge, but took a considerable number of prisoners and flags, and brought off his troops under orders without the loss of a gun or prisoner.

The army retreated to Dalton, where Gen Bragg was relieved of the command at his own request, and Gen. Hardee appointed to succeed him. The latter promptly declined the command, except temporarily, and requested that some one of our ablest officers should be designated for the position. His conduct in this respect does him infinite credit.

Gen. Hardee is a tall, handsome man, and one of the finest horsemen I have ever seen. Unlike his stern predecessor, he is a man of rare suavity of manner, and is fitted to shine in any circle, whether in the society of ladies, or among scholars and statesmen, or in military councils, where stern warriors and men of action are wont to figure. It remains to be seen whether he would be as successful in command of an army as at the head of a corps. One thing, however, is certain: there is no more superb soldier in the Confederate army.

P. W. A.

The Louisville Journal says of the treatment of Morgan's men who are still confined in the Ohio penitentiary:

Immediately after Morgan's escape, all the rest of his men remaining in prison were placed in solitary confinement, where they have been ever since. They are not allowed any exercise, nor is any privilege granted them more than is given the convicts. They are now under the control of the civil authorities exclusively.

It is pretty well understood that Basil Duke is in the dungeon for some impertinence to a guard. Dick Morgan wrote a letter the other day to Miss ———, of Kentucky, who, it would seem, is his lady love, saying that, if he ever got out, he would never take another prisoner, or, if he did take any, he would know exactly how to treat them. For this, we learn, he is, or was to be, punished—whether by confinement in the dungeon, or in some other way, we have not learned. He was foolish enough to try to bride one of the guards to take the letter to the postoffice. The guard handed the letter over to the authorities, as it was his duty to do.

The Anti-Substitute Law.—It is expected that General Orders will be prepared in the Adjutant General's office, in a few days, for the immediate conscription of parties who have furnished substitutes, and have recently been subjected by Congress to military service.

The parentage of a lie is the most difficult of all to trace. It is indeed a clever lie that knows its own father.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M Campbell in Fayetteville daily from Wednesday the 5th day of January until the 21st to receive the Income Tax due Jan'y 1st, 1864, and the Tax due from Dealers. Dealers will take notice that their Licenses expire on the 31st Dec 1863, and they will be required to renew them, and to return the amount of sales for the quarter ending Dec 31st, 1863.

The Income Tax is payable by each person, joint stock company and corporation, from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever from Jan'y 1st, 1863, to Jan'y 1864.

The following exemptions from the tax are allowed:

1st. Incomes of and under $500.

2d. Profits or income derived from such products of land as are taxed in kind.

R. W. HARDIE,
Dec'r 12, 1863. Dist. Col. for Cumberland county.
89-tf21p1

A small lot of North Carolina BAR IRON

OF Superior quality, to be exchanged for CORN, POSK, BACON, or other country Produce. Apply to B. ROSE.
Jan'y 4. 95-3t

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN
Nov. 28, 1863. 83 tf

Valuable Land in Harnett for Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Hector M. McLean, dec'd, I will sell on a credit of six months with interest from sale, or for cash as the purchaser may elect, that valuable PLANTATION, on which the testator lived previous to his death, containing about six hundred acres. This land lies on the North side of Cape Fear River, fronting on the same about one mile and a quarter, and running back at least three fourths of a mile. This land is within a mile of Lillington, the County Site, and is very valuable, presenting advantages rarely offered in this county. There is a very valuable MILL SITE on the land. Any person desiring to examine the premises will apply to Hugh McLean, Esq., or to Gen. A. D. McLean, either of whom will take pleasure in showing them.

EFFIE O. McLEAN Ex'r
of H. M. McLEAN.
Dec'r 22, 1863 95tf

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

SOME 15 boys will be received in this School, if application be made soon.

Rates of Tuition per quarter of 50 days, $30 for each pupil, and no other charges.

Jan. 6, 1864. 95 2t

P. TAYLOR

OFFERS for sale, 1 case of Madder Prints; White Flannel; Black and White Spool Cotton; Fine Brown Sugar; Rio Coffee; Black Pepper; Shoe Thread; 250 Sacks Sound Salt, mostly made in 1862; a few Sacks Alum Salt; Liverpool Salt.
Jan'y 4, 1864 94-3t

MISSING.

A CONFEDERATE STATES COUPON BOND No. 15795, for 1,000 dollars, bearing 8 per cent interest, dated March 24, 1863, payable July 1st, 1868. All persons are cautioned against trading for it or any of the coupons attached to it.

C. T. HAIGH.
Jan'y 6, 1864. 95-tf

NOTICE.

WHERE will be sold on Monday, 18th inst., at the late residence of David Jones, dec'd, a LOT OF NEGROES. Amongst them one excellent Cooper.

Also, a large lot will be hired out—Men, Women and Boys.

HUGH SIMPSON, Sr.
Jan. 4. 95 2tpd

IRON FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY THE 12th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

At Lumberton,

We will offer for sale at public auction, about

20,000 Pounds of Iron,

In bars about 6 feet long, 2 inches wide and half an inch thick. This iron was used in the cages of the Jail lately burned.

JAIL COMMISSIONERS
Dec. 29, 1863. 93-4tsp1

Weavers Wanted.

THE Rockfish Manufacturing Company wish to engage a few respectable young women in the Weaving Department. Application to be made at the Factory to Mr J. E. VAN AMBERG, Superintendent, or to C. T. HAIGH, Pres't, in Fayetteville.
Dec'r 30, 1863 93-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 20th of December, my yellow boy SILAS DANIEL, copper complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time he is quick motioned and quick to speak. I think he is lurking about Wilmington, the salt works, or running the river, working about under the pretence of being free. He has a mark on one of his arms, a black spot between his wrist and elbow and nearer his wrist than his elbow; I think it is on his left arm. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so that I get him. I will give twenty five dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring or conveying him off. This boy Silas is between 19 and 20 years of age, and is nearly six feet high.

My address is at the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C., Cumberland county.

GEORGE HOLMES, Jr.
Jan'y 4, 1864. 95tf

WAR NEWS.

From Tennessee.—A gentleman who left the Tennessee frontier as late as the 28th ult. says that a considerable engagement had occurred between our forces and a body of Union men, or "tories," posted on the head of Cansby creek, in Cocke county. The enemy was dislodged after a scathing fight, and pursued several miles through the mountains.

We are informed that the Yankees in Cherokee had captured two prisoners, named Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. Albert Colwood, who were turned over to the Union men and murdered by them in cold blood. The Yankee force numbered about twenty-five hundred, and remained in Cherokee two days, running off a number of slaves.

Richmond Examiner.

Capture of 400 Yankees, &c.—ABINGDON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Wm. E. Jones captured, on Sunday last, near Jonesville, Lee Co., Va., a few over 400 of the yankee force that has been infesting that country. He captured three pieces of artillery and all their wagons, horses and mules. His loss was five killed and twelve wounded.

From Gen. Longstreet's Army.—The latest intelligence we have received from the army under Gen. Longstreet, was up to last evening. His headquarters are at Russellville, and the army have received orders to make themselves as comfortable as possible for the Winter. Active operations are believed to be at an end for the season, and no movements are being made by the enemy that threaten the resumption of hostilities for the present.

Nearly one half of the men are much in need of shoes and blankets, but we are pleased to receive positive information that a large supply of these has been forwarded, and have before this time, reached their destination.—*Rich. Whig.*

From the North.—Yankee dates are to the 31st, European to the 20th ult. There is scarcely an item of interest. Beast Butler is mad because he is not recognized as exchange agent, and has told a Herald correspondent that as the rebels hold yankee prisoners whom they are unable to feed, rebel officers must also be starved by the yankees in retaliation. Moreover, he wishes a call for volunteers to go to Richmond and release the starving yankee prisoners. The volunteers will come for that purpose without bounty or any other inducement, and other such nonsense. The Herald advocates the election of Gen. Grant to succeed Lincoln. Gold in New York 152. During the year 155,226 emigrants arrived at New York.

The Indian Territory.—Reports to Congress of our Indian service are very interesting. A letter from Stand Watie, principal chief of the Cherokees, represents the terrible sufferings of the loyal portion of this people, who seceded at the time of the John Ross faction and declared in favor of the Confederacy. He says that nearly every able-bodied man among the Cherokees is doing service in the army; in a majority of instances, their families have been robbed of everything, leaving them utterly destitute, and only too glad to escape with their lives; they are scattered over the Creek and Choctaw nations and in the State of Texas; a census will soon be made out of their number; it will, probably, not fall short of six thousand. It is proposed to colonise these families at some point convenient to the provision market of Texas. Some arrangement will have to be made to provide them with shelter and clothing. The Cherokees have, by an ordinance recently adopted by their convention, undertaken to provide for their own destitute people, and their agents appointed for this purpose can accomplish but little good without money.

In view of all the circumstances which have surrounded the Indians during the war, especially the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, that so many reverses have heretofore attended their efforts to defend their country; that a large portion of it has been overrun; that their troops have been irregularly paid and badly clothed; and that the yankees have plied them with every temptation, the attachment manifested by them, despite of these distractions, for the Confederate Government is, indeed, remarkable and admirable.—*Rich. Examiner.*

The Material Resources of the Confederacy.—Amid much that is gloomy in our military affairs, we find subject of congratulation in the fact that, during the past year, our supplies of arms and munitions, and our military material generally, have increased. Arms of approved kinds are being made with more facility, at more places and in larger numbers than at any previous time. Very valuable additions to our supplies of arms have been made during the year by importations from abroad, and thus have enabled the bureau promptly to repair the very heavy losses which were sustained in the disastrous campaign in Mississippi. In the manufacture of powder, balls, shell, &c., progress has been marked, and with some addition in the supplies of nitre from foreign sources, it is understood there will be no want of adequate supplies of superior quality. Special attention has been given to the distribution of these works in different portions of the Confederacy, so as not to leave our supplies dependent on single disasters. While not yet wholly independent in the supply of nitre, there has been, until very recently, marked increase in its production; that increase has, during the past year, nearly doubled from production. The temporary occupancy, by the enemy, of the districts of the country where the richest deposits of nitrous earth were found, has, for the present, diminished the production; but it is encouraging to know that the artificial sources of supply, in beds of nitrous earth, will soon begin to be available, and much more than supply the deficiencies which have resulted from the operations of the enemy. The mining operations in iron, lead and coal have all been pushed forward with activity, in despite of all the embarrassments resulting from paucity of labourers and fluctuating prices, and the result has been, in each, more abundant production, and a better prospect of future sufficiency, than we have yet enjoyed.—*Rich. Examiner.*

From Better to Worse.—We understand from a gentleman who recently left Norfolk, that sundry individuals who fled from Petersburg to avoid service in the army, and made their way through our lines to Norfolk, have gained nothing by the change. In fact, they have jumped from the "frying pan into the fire," for it is stated that Butler has ordered every man who arrives under such circumstances, to be arrested and placed in the camps of instruction at Newport News, preparatory to a full entrance into the yankee army. It would be infinitely better for these timid patriots to remain and fight in the Confederate ranks, under any and all circumstances, but since it seems to be pretty well established, that they are to be forced into the yankee service as soon as they get under yankee authority, surely, no one can hesitate about the banner under which he will fight.—*Petersburg Express.*

The Hon. William A. Graham, Senator elect to the Confederate Congress, has resigned his seat in the General Assembly as Senator from the county of Orange.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Major W. H. Bagley, of the 66th N. C. T., has resigned. Major Bagley is Senator in the present Legislature from the District composed of the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimons.

Raleigh Progress.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1864.

ANOTHER THREATENED SECESSION.—It is a singular fact, that whilst the Raleigh Standard is in the habit of bitterly abusing its old secession friends, it is now endeavoring to raise up a party to make a new secession, viz: a secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy. We quote its own words to that effect, when it proposes, in a certain contingency, to get up a State Convention, by which, it says, "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands."

Now, for ourselves, we have never admitted the right of secession. We did not admit it during those long years under the old government, when the Standard was advocating it, and preparing the people of North Carolina for a resort to it. We do not admit it now, when the Standard again sets up its old doctrine after a three years' abandonment of it and denunciation of its advocates as "Destructives." We believe in the right of *Revolution*, not in secession. We believe that revolution should only be resorted to when evils become undurable, as they did in April 1861 when Lincoln called upon North Carolina to send two Regiments of troops to help subjugate her sister States, and destroy their peculiar domestic institution, as a prelude to the destruction of her own. The Standard is pleased to charge that the Observer is a "Destructive." A "Destructive" of what? Not surely of the old Union! We had no hand in that. We were proud to stand by that, quite as long as the Standard or any one in North Carolina, that is, till Lincoln issued his Proclamation in April 1861, when we all united to destroy the Union—the Observer, the Standard, and the entire press and people of North Carolina, without a dissenting voice. We certainly cannot be justly charged with attempting to destroy any institution since that time. We have upheld, instead of destroying, the institutions, the Judicial, the Legislative, and the Executive Departments of both the State and Confederate governments. Why then should we be dubbed "Destructives"? It is but the old trick of crying "stop thief," to divert attention from the Standard's own "destructive" performances and purposes. It has already destroyed the unity of the people of North Carolina, by raising up a party in opposition to the war into which the Editor of the Standard voted us on the 20th of May 1861, and to the maintenance of which *he* pledged "the last dollar and the last man." And it is now endeavoring to get up a Convention to destroy the Confederacy itself, into solemn league and union with which *he* voted us also. Now if these be the "destructive" acts and purposes, and if the Standard be not essentially a "Destructive," we confess that we can see no meaning in the word.

The people should carefully consider the course of the Standard, that they may avoid following such a Jack-with-a-lantern. For years it contended that the States had a right to secede from the Union. Of course if they had a right to secede they had a right to secede peaceably; and such was the doctrine in which it educated thousands of the people of North Carolina. But that didn't pay; and then, just at the time that its doctrine was to be practically applied, in the very case which it had specified as requiring its application, and for doubting which it denounced us and others, the Standard came out against it. It has held out for some two or three years against secession and secessionists, until now it starts its old secession cry again, bent upon producing a second secession before the first has been fairly established or disposed of. Who will guarantee that it will not again leave its followers in the lurch just as they get ready to make the actual move? Indeed we think it will thus abandon them; it has too much sense and too little pluck to stand by such a desperate and ruinous scheme.

Descending from institutions to individuals, we see the same instability and unreliableness. In 1861, President Davis was *its beau ideal* of all that was good and great, so that the Standard formally nominated him for President of the permanent government, because of the admirable manner in which *he* had acted as President of the Provisional or Montgomery government. In 1863, the Standard is not only displeased with President Davis's present course but has discovered that he was bad from the beginning, evidently forgetting that it had emphatically endorsed the said beginning and much of its continuing. And coming nearer home, most of those whom it has been in the habit of late of bitterly assailing, are the very men with whom it was hand-in-glove for long years. They were then great and good men; now, contemptible "Destructives." Some of them we always thought owed their greatness and goodness more to the Standard's laudations than to any real merit of their own, and the Standard evidently thought so itself, else it would never have claimed—imprudently as well as impiously—the power to "kill and make alive."

Now why should any one enlist under such an unstable leader? Why follow such an *ignis fatuus* light? If the Standard do nothing but *pull down*, soon we shall have no edifice left to shelter. If it pull down one government before it is a century old, and then pull down its successor, (which it helped to create,) before it is three years old, how long may we expect its successor to stand? And if it pull down President Davis, (whom it helped to elect,) before *he* has served out half his time, what will become of *his* successor? Gov. Vance, too, whose "battle" the Standard claims, in the excess of its vanity, to have "fought alone," and secured him a majority of 34,000, barely half his two years' term has expired before the Standard is deep in a combination to oust him, and put in—the Lord knows whom! and we think we could guess.

We ask the people if this is the time for another secession? And if this is the time for befriending the President of the Confederacy, and the Governor of the State? If the former has not been all that we could desire, where would the country have found a better? And as to the latter, we rather think that he who sets himself up for a better will find himself dead enough to think that the Standard really has the power to kill.

Since the above was written we have received the Standard of the 8th in which that paper denies what we have not said. It says: "We have made no proposition to 'go out of the Confederacy,' and the Observer knows it." Now we did not say that the Standard had made such a "proposition." We only showed, that the Standard threatened, as it has done repeatedly, in a certain contingency, that the people of North Carolina will have a convention in which "they will take their own affairs into their own hands," and we said this meant, in plain English, that North Carolina would, in that contingency, by that convention, "go out of the Confederacy." We appeal to any man who understands the English language if any other construction can be put upon a threat that through a State Convention "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands?" If it means not that what does it mean? But to show that we cannot have mistaken the Standard's meaning, we state that immediately following this threat, the Standard said that in this supposed contingency:—

"The people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty. * * * She is this day, as she has been from the first, the key stone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble. Let Congress be warned in time."

This certainly settles the question. North Carolina is the key of the arch: The Standard's Convention is to withdraw that key, and the arch is to fall.

We would rejoice to see the present backing out of the Standard if we could place any reliance upon its sincerity or stability. Indeed we do rejoice in it as evidence that its own party does not yet sustain such a secession programme.

The Standard says:

"But the Observer threatens the people of this State with civil war if they should think proper to hold public meetings or hold a Convention. Confederate troops are to be called in, and the people are to be prevented by force from exercising their reserved sovereign rights. North Carolina is thus threatened with a double subjugation. She is to be subdued by both governments."

In very brief terms, this is untrue. The Observer has threatened nothing of the sort.

The Standard has a deal more about the Observer, consisting of insinuations and unfounded assertions, which are altogether unworthy of notice. We pass them by at their true value—which is nothing.

THE SPRING AGITATION, &C.—We stated a week ago that we had been "credibly informed" that resolutions had been prepared in Raleigh and sent for adoption to Johnston county, where the Spring campaign of agitation was to be opened. The Raleigh Standard says that so far as it knows the statement is not true. We are not disposed to discuss the extent of the Standard's knowledge on the subject. It is only necessary for us to say that the information upon which the statement was made in the Observer was and is regarded by us as unquestionable. We said nothing to justify the Standard's *assumption* that our information came from Raleigh, or to fasten the authorship upon the Standard or any other person. The Standard has chosen to appropriate the cap. If it fit, we have no objection.

In his connection the Standard impertinently calls upon the Observer to "come out frankly and state who its Raleigh detective is"—the said detective being some one in Raleigh "specially charged with the business of acting as a detective" towards the Standard and its Editor," and who is supposed to have furnished us with the Editor's views and even his "private conversations." This is sheer nonsense. The Observer gets the Editor's views, variable as they are, from the Standard, and never heard from Raleigh or elsewhere of any of his "private conversations." The Observer meddles with no man's private business. If the Standard has any charge of such meddling to bring against the Observer, let it speak it out boldly, like a man. If by accident it speak the truth, we will frankly admit. If untruth, it will be exposed.

WHAT SUBJUGATION MEANS—OR RECONSTRUCTION, FOR THEY ARE ONE AND THE SAME.—We copy some timely and very able articles from the Richmond Examiner, which are altogether too important to be overlooked, especially by those in this State whose natural and praiseworthy desire for peace leads them to tolerate the idea of any peace short of complete and final separation from, and independence of, the yankees. The Examiner has been a favorite paper with the Raleigh Standard, and we trust that the latter will give to these articles a most careful consideration—perhaps it would not be too much to hope that it will publish them? To our mind they appear to have been written with especial reference to the benefit of the Standard and its friends. But, be that as it may, they embody truths of History, a disregard of which will be ruin, irretrievable ruin, to the South.

CONGRESS.—There are two things now before Congress that we earnestly hope will not become laws, viz: the bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus, and the provision of the tax bill that proposes to go back to the beginning of the year 1862 for subjects of taxation. The first would inaugurate great national evils and personal wrongs, and the last would reach into the business of men and mercantile which was long since closed up, and take from them the profits they realized in that business and upon which they lived during that year. If compelled with, it would produce beggary of families. Let Congress lay what taxes it pleases upon current business, and men will then regulate their business and their living accordingly.

OLD PATRIOTS.—Among recent deaths of soldiers we notice that of Chilborn Ivey of Co. A, 46th Reg't, of Robeson county, who died suddenly of heart disease, near Orange C. H., Va., on the 30th Dec. A letter in the Progress says:

"He enlisted two years ago, being then 50 years old. He has never lost more than one week during the whole two years. Three of his sons volunteered with him, two of whom have also died, so that there is now but only *one* of those four brave hearts to fight for their country. The captain of the company told me that there was not a better soldier in the service than the old man Ivey, and he deeply regretted his death."

A few weeks ago we had a call from James Howell of Anson county, now nearly 70 years of age, who volunteered early in the war in the 28th Reg't, and served 18 months till his failing health obliged him reluctantly to take a discharge. Like Mr. Ivey, he is a patriot devoted to the cause, and willing to give his services, and even life itself, to the attainment of the independence of the Confederacy.

THE MAILS have been a good deal deranged by the late storm of sleet and snow. The last Virginia mail due is yet missing. The Cheraw mail came and went a day behind time, causing a delay, we regret to state, of three days to our Thursday's issue at all points beyond Cheraw. We regret the disappointment to our numerous readers in that section.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Public notice is given, that all letters for any soldiers in this army should be addressed to A. N. V. (Army of Northern Virginia,) and mailed by Postmasters direct to that army, and not to Richmond or Orange C. H., or elsewhere. By such direction and such mailing they will reach their destination at least one day sooner.

We hope that letters *from* that army will also be mailed direct, for then they may reach the families of the soldiers from two to four days sooner.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night the 29th Dec'r, the smoke house and kitchen of Mr. E. W. Bacon, of Bladen county, was destroyed by fire; loss upwards of $3000. The fire originated in the smoke house and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock.

Prisoners of 5th N. C. Troops taken at Gettysburg and confined at Johnson's Island:

Co A—W B Autry right thigh, flesh; Jas Smith right hip, improving; M F Sizemore left shoulder fractured, died July 7; N M Brady hip, improving; H L Webster, thigh fractured, died Aug 8; Jas K Goodman shoulder and jaw, latter fractured, died July 11; D W Sapply lungs, improving.

B—Thos Howell arm amputated, improving; James F Powell shoulder; Dempsey Wright died July 10; R A Sanders died July 21; L Draper died July 6; Robert Wright died July 6.

C—Wm Rains improving.

D—Geo Tart died July 6.

E—Pat Cunningham died July 17; Monroe Beaver, David Hewitt, died July 9.

F—Sgt C Hobbs, Wm Eady, L Mabry, A C Treece, improving; J C Carter left leg, flesh; Martin Almase leg, flesh; Lucius Peek died July 6.

G—Corp Jas Pennington left hip, improving; Miles Mason died July 19; John Looke died July 18; Wm A Williams thigh, improving; J F Weaver left hand amputated; Rufus Watson died July 12; Josh Anderton died July 11; Wm Dixon died July 19; Benj Collock right leg, flesh, improving; G D Whitly died July 28, Joseph Robins skull fractured, improving.

H—Sgt J R Powell died July 7; Corp Dawson Parker died; W C Safrit left thigh, flesh; M M Pool thigh, flesh.

I—Sgt Wm F Smith arm amputated, improving; Corp B F Thompson leg, improving; Rufus Harlow leg, improving; Thos Hancock died July 12; N Berry skull fractured, improving; P H Wood died July 12; Sgt Robinson arm amputated, improving.

K—Sgt H T Powe clavicle fractured, improving; L D Bringle shoulder, improving; W C Saugart thigh, improving; Moses Safrit died July 17; E E Leach died July 15; Levi Deal arm and back, improving.

This list only comprises those who were seriously wounded and left at the Hospital of which Dr. Pearson was in charge.

L. M. DAVIS, Capt.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Phelan, of Miss., introduced a bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases involving the right of the Government to require military service from all persons who have furnished substitutes in the army. The bill was transferred to the secret calendar. The Senate then resolved into secret legislative session.

The House, on Wednesday, discussed at some length the bill from the Military Committee to regulate exemptions, and then held secret session on the currency bill.

On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Phelan presented a bill declaring that all persons liable to military service who shall voluntarily depart the country without the written permission of the President shall be held liable in person and property to the laws in relation to alien enemies. Mr. Henry of Tennessee introduced a similar bill. Both were referred.

The House adopted a resolution to investigate an intimation by a Richmond paper that members of Congress had obtained passports for three persons to go beyond the Confederate lines, and had received $1000 from each, knowing they intended to leave the Confederacy, and that said members, moreover, had been directly aiding our enemies.

On Friday, the Senate did nothing of interest in open session. The House discussed the bill to repeal exemptions during all the morning hours. Several motions to postpone and recommit it were made, and various amendments proposed. The hour for the special order arrived before any important action was taken, and the House went into secret session. The discussion developed the fact that strong opposition exists to passing so sweeping a bill, and it is believed it will be greatly modified before it is finally acted on. After the secret session a bill was presented to prohibit volunteer aids, on Generals' staff, of men liable to conscription.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO GEN. LEE.—It is a remarkable fact, stated in a speech by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas on introducing the resolution of thanks to Gen. Lee and his army, (see Thursday's Observer,) that though Congress has twenty-eight times voted the thanks of the country to officers and men for gallantry in arms, ecified instances, not once had such a vote been conferred upon Gen. Lee and his army! It was indeed a strange omission. But if Congress inadvertently failed to record its thanks, the people had in their hearts voted with entire unanimity, that Gen. Lee is the first General now living—great professionally and great and good personally; and that such an army as he leads was never marshaled in any country but this. A General fit to command the army, and an army fit to be led by the General.

The following is a list of the resolutions of thanks heretofore adopted. The dates given are the dates not of events but of the passage of the respective resolutions:

To Beauregard, on 4th May 1861, "Capture of Sumter."

To Johnston and Beauregard, on 6th August 1861, "Battle of Manassas."

To Gen McCulloch, on 22d Aug. 1861, "Battle of Oak Hills."

To Gen. Price and the Missouri Army, on 3d December, 1861, "Battle and capture of Lexington, Mo., and the enemy's entire army."

To Generals Polk, Pillow and Cheatham on 6th December, 1861, "Battle of Belmont."

To Gen. Evans, officers, &c., on 18th December, 1861, "Battle of Leesburg."

To Col. Ed. Johnson, officers, &c., on Jan. 10, 1862, "Battle of Summit, Alleghany Mountain."

To Capt. Buchanan and his officers and men, C. S. N., on March 12, 1862, "Naval Battle, Hampton Roads."

To Gen. T. J. Jackson, officers, &c., on April 9, '62, "Battle near Kernstown, Va."

To Gens. A. S. Johnston, G. T. Beauregard, officers, &c., on April 15, '62, "Battle of Shiloh."

To Gen. Sibley, officers, &c., on April 16, '62, for "Victories in New Mexico."

To Gens. Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch, McIntosh, on April 21, '62, "Battle of Elkhorn."

To Capt. R. Semmes, and officers and crew of Sl'r Sumter on 9th September, '62, for "gallant and meritorious services, reflecting honor on the C. S. Navy."

To Commander E. S. Ferraud, C. S. N., Capt. A. Drewry, Senior Military Officer, on Sept. 16, '62, for signal victory over U. S. Naval forces at Drewry's Bluff."

To Lt. Isaac Brown, and all his command, on Oct. 24, '62, for signal exhibition of skill and gallantry, in brilliant and successful engagement of sloop of War Arkansas, off Vicksburg."

To Maj Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, and officers and men, at Galveston, Texas, on Jan. 25, '63, for "victory o. Galveston and capture of Harriet Lane."

To Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest, officers and men, on May 1, '63, for capture of Murfreesboro', Tenn., and for gallantry and enterprise generally.

To Major Oscar M. Watkins, officers and men, on May 1, '63, "Victory of Sabine Pass, two gunboats captured and fleet dispersed."

To Gen. Beauregard, officers and men, May 1, '63, for "brilliant and signal defeat of iron-clad fleet, Charleston harbor."

To Gen. J. H. Morgan, officers and men, May 1, '63, "For heroic services in Tennessee and Kentucky, immediately preceding battle of Murfreesboro'."

To Brig. Gen Wheeler, officers and men, on May 1, '63, "For daring and successful attacks upon gunboats and transports on Cumberland river."

To officers and soldiers, defenders of Fort McAlister, on 1st of Feb'y and 3d of March, '63, on May 1, "For gallantry and heroism of defence of Fort McAlister against iron clads."

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA,

"To exempt certain Officers and Employees of the State from Conscription."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That, in obedience to an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed and approved May 1st 1863, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as the State officers in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress passed October 11th 1862, the Governor of the State having claimed and obtained the exemption of the following officers necessary to carry on the operation of the State government, viz: All Justices of the Peace whose appointments were made previous to May 11th 1863; County Trustees, County Solicitors, Registers, Tax Collectors; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; Coroners; Constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May 1863, or their successors in office; one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it; one County Commissioner for each County, for distributing money and provisions amongst soldiers' families; agent appointed under an act of the Assembly for any duty; commissioned officers of the Militia of this State and commissioned officers of the Home Guard; Mayors and police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville, and Goldsboro'; Councillors of State; Board Internal Improvements and Literary Board; and employees of the State government in the different Departments.

Sec 2. That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the act of Congress, approved May 1st, 1863.

Sec 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

A Fight in committee.—Mr. Foote of Tennessee, and Judge Hanley, of Arkansas, members of the committee to investigate charges against the commissaries and quartermasters, came to blows in the committee room the other day. Mr. Foote, it seems, laughed at some of the evidence elicited. Judge Hanley replied that he (Mr. Foote) need not laugh. Mr. Foote said his laugh was an honest laugh, at least. Judge Hanley said he doubted that. Some other belligerent words passed, and Mr. Foote arose and struck him. Both clenched, and blows were given and received by both parties. Mr. Foote laid violent claim to Judge Hanley's shirt bosom, tearing it out from his bosom. Mr. Commissary Northrop was knocked into one corner of the committee room like a man of rags, which he is not; committee tables were overturned and the recorded evidence sent hither and thither. More ink than blood was shed. The witnesses present in the room observed their neutrality, but strove to allay hostilities by seizing both of the combatants by their coat tails and attempting their separation. Judge Hanley's coat-tail gave in the struggle, involving severe loss on the wearer. Finally, both defeated, and the business of the committee proceeded.

Richmond Examiner.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Mount Pleasant Hospital, Charleston, Dec'r 26, Dudley Watson, Co G, 31st Reg't. [M. L. Lafar, Hospital Steward, has some money and other valuables left by the deceased, which his representatives are entitled to claim.]

In General Hospital at Staunton Va., 4th ult., J. R. Potts, Co. K, 30th Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1864.

MESSRS. Editors: The enemy came up within 2½ miles of Greenville night before last and attacked our pickets, who came in and reported the same. The enemy then burned the Church at the place and commenced falling back. Maj. Moore of the 2d N. C. Cavalry with about 75 cavalry and one six pounder gun of Starr's Battery in charge of L. J. H. Myrover, went down another road and intercepted them, but on account of not having an advance guard out both parties met almost unexpectedly, and before the artillerymen could bring their piece into action they were surrounded by the enemy who cut and slashed with their sabres in the dark, and the artillerymen being unarmed were driven from the gun. Our cavalry at the same time making the best of their way through the woods. The result was the loss of the gun, caisson, and twelve splendid horses. Isaac Dodd, James A. Brown, Robert James and J. T. Wightman are missing. It is supposed they were wounded and prisoners, as the others of the detachment came out unhurt and are safe in camp. Much praise is awarded to the artillerymen for their conduct. Every man was at his post when the enemy charged the piece and did not leave till driven away. And it is to be regretted that an opportunity was not offered for them to open fire. The gun was unlimbered but they could not load before the enemy were upon them. Had there been an advance guard this loss would not have been sustained. It was no doubt the intention of the enemy to capture Starr's Battery encamped near this town and would no doubt have succeeded had it not been for the obstinacy of the pickets at the church. VIG

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LAURINBURGH, N. C., Dec. 28, 1863.

MESSRS. E. J. Hale & Sons—Dear Sirs: I have just returned from a visit to the army of Northern Va., and drop you a few lines that those who have sons and relatives there may learn something of the condition of Cooke's and Lane's Brigades, the Brigades that I went to. I never saw a more likely set of men in my life. They are in good health and fine spirits, have fine winter quarters, and are well clad. Lane's Brigade has not got very good coats; they are rather short, and are cotton at that. I carried some under clothing to them which was gladly received, as it was from the ladies of Laurel Hill and Laurinburgh, through the kindness of the proprietors of the Rockingham factory who let them have thread which fair hands wove into cloth and sent to their brave defenders gratuitously and bore my expenses to and from. I will give you a list of the garments sent: The Laurinburgh Soldiers' Aid Society, 50 shirts, 34 pair drawers, 57 pr socks, 2 pr pants, 2 blankets, 1 counterpane, 1 comfort, 3 pr suspenders, 3 pr gloves, 10 towels, 3 bundles pepper and 1 of sage; and the Laurel Hill sent 3 blankets, 30 shirts, 36 pr drawers, 38 pr socks, 1 helmet, 2 caps, 3 towels, and 1 pr shoes. I left home on the 9th December, arrived at Wilmington at 2 o'clock and went to Richmond as fast as the iron horse could carry me. I left Richmond on the 12th and got to the 18th Reg't that evening, to camp about five miles from Orange C. H., where I met many a warm friend. On the 14th I went to the 46th Reg't, Cooke's Brigade, in camp three miles north of Orange C. H.; there I met a good many of my neighborhood boys, glad to see me and to hear from home. Here they were encamped on the banks of the Rapidan river, in full view of the Blue Ridge. I did not tarry long with them, but returned to the old 18th and left them on the 16th for home.

The ladies of Laurel Hill and Laurinburgh are still making cloth for the soldiers, determined to have a Spring supply for them. VULCAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 27TH REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
Near Orange C. H., Dec. 5, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the 27th Reg't N. C. Troops, held near Orange C. H., Va., Dec. 5th 1863:

On motion, Capt Calvin Herring, Co D, was called to the chair, and Adj't W A Knight was appointed Secretary. The chairman in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of four, consisting of Capt Robt W Joyner Co E, Capt Jas Manker, Co H, Lieut J A Graham Co G, and Lieut H F Price Co H, were appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions for the meeting.

The committee retired for a short time and returned with the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: The sad news of the death of Capt Jos A Williams, Co H, 27th N C T, has reached us, and the name of another brave officer is added to the list of the noble dead who were either killed or have since died of wounds received at the battle of Bristow Station, Oct 14th, 1863. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with humbleness to the will of a just God, we must express our regret at the death of our friend and companion in arms. All are sensible of the great loss we have experienced in his death. His noble bearing, his high souled love of country, his fearless courage which never quailed nor shrunk before a foe however powerful, his obedience to authority and his courteous and affable manners, will cause all who knew him to remember him with admiration and affection.

Resolved, That among the many gallant young men who have sealed their devotion with their heart's best blood to the cause of our struggling nation, there are none more worthy of its admiration, than him to whose memory we now pay this last sad tribute of respect. Brave, true and kind, he has passed away to another world, but his spirit remains with us. His principles of honor, integrity and his genial disposition and ready wit will long remain the subject of fireside conversation.

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss as a faithful friend, a pleasant companion and a noble champion of our holy cause, we should remember his bereaved relatives and offer them our deepest sympathies and point them to the Supreme Ruler above, the only physician who has a balm to soothe their sorrowing hearts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Petersburg Register, Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, with the request to publish them.

R. W. JOYNER, Capt. Co. E.
J. F. MANKER, Capt. Co. H.
J. A. GRAHAM, Lieut Co G.
H. F. PRICE Lieut Co H.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

W. A. KNIGHT, Sec'y.

CALVIN HERRING, Chm'n

MARRIED,

At the residence of A. Jessup, Esq., Moore county, on the 7th inst., by Rev Noah Richardson, Mr E. P. POWERS to Miss MOLLIE A. BROWN, all of Fayetteville.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Singletary, Corp'l J. A. STEWART, of Co. I, 31st N. C. T., to Miss NANNIE MASON, of Va.

By the same, on the same day, at the residence of the bride's father, Serg't. WM. A. PARKER, of the same company, to Miss BETTIE BOOKER, of Va.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, Dec 23d 1863, Miss JANE AMELIA HEWITT, daughter of William and Anna Hewitt, aged 25 years; a member of the M. E. Church for 14 years.

At the residence of her brotaer, Duncan McLaurin, near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county, on the 21 Jan'y 1864, ISABELLA PATTERSON, after a piteous alienation of mind during 15 years. Restored to her right mind for a short time, she died calmly and without a struggle, calling frequently on her God to help her.

Presbyterian please copy.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

45 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 8, 1864 96 3mp1

Equity Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity at Fall Term of Bladen Superior Court, 1863, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House in Elizabethtown on the first Monday in February 1864, the following LANDS, viz:

1100 acres belonging to the estate of James Robeson, dec'd, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of W. N. Whitted, Peter Monroe, J. Cashwell, and others.

Also 437 acres belonging to the Estate of Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying on the Horse Shoe and Middle Swamp.

Also 1000 acres belonging to the Estate of A. D. Council, dec'd, lying on Saucepan, Prior and Green Swamp, including several tracts.

Also 180 acres belonging to the Estate of Rever Jordon, dec'd. and known as the land purchased from Barnabas Brown. All the above described land will be sold on six months credit for bonds and approved securities.

DAVID LEWIS, C. & M. E.

Jan'y 7, 1864 96 4tpd

$5 Reward.

I WILL pay Five Dollars reward for a GOLD RING. It is a plain ring marked on the inside with the letters J. T. M. The ring was taken from my finger. The ring is valued for more than gold. Any information thankfully received. JOHN B. USHER.

Bush's Mills, N. C., Jan'y 4, 1864 1tpd

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C. H., Va., Jan 8.—Snow fell to the depth of four inches last night. The weather is milder to day, and the snow disappearing. Blankets and overcoats are needed for the soldiers.

Capture of Yankees.—RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—A telegram from Gen. Lee announces the capture, in Hardy County, of 125 cattle, 125 mules, and 200 prisoners. The despatch does not state who commanded the force making the capture.

A Raid.—Among the achievements of Gen. Rosser, we learn with gratification that one of the results on Monday was 200 prisoners, 225 cattle, 150 mules, and 25 loads of merchandise, including several loads of leather, worth at least $200,000. The raid, at least, has yielded a financial result.—*Rich. Examiner.*

From the Valley.—Persons who arrived here by last evening's train from Staunton, reported that Gen Early had captured a number of prisoners and a large amount of property. We were unable to learn the particulars.

Richmond Whig.

Capture in Lee County.—An agreeable rumor has reached us from Western Virginia that about 400 yankees, with 3 pieces of artillery, have been captured in Lee county.—*Ib.*

From Charleston.—The yankees are busy repairing damages to their batteries caused by the storm.

Wednesday last was the 182d day of the siege of Charleston—just half a year. The number of shells fired into the city has been about 450, with very trifling damage.

Gen. Morgan.—Gen. Morgan reached Richmond on Thursday night, and on Friday was introduced to and briefly addressed an immense crowd. He is in fine health and spirits.

Yankee Outrages in Eastern N. C.—In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the following resolution was offered by Mr Smith of N. C. and adopted:

Whereas, acts of outrage are represented to have been perpetrated by order of the military commander of certain negro troops in the service of the United States, recently invading Northeastern North Carolina, upon the persons of most respectable ladies, in contempt of the practice of civilized nations at war: Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into and report the facts to the House, and to recommend such action as the dignity of the Confederate States may require in view of such conduct.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 11.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 50. Pork 1 50 to 1 75. Lard 2 25.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 4 00.
Cotton 1 25. Coffee 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $80 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 60, Peaches 75.
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour 90 00 to $100.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 00 to 7 00.
Grain—Corn 10 00. Wheat 20 00. Rye 8 00 to 10 00. Oats 6 00 to 7 50. Peas $8 to $10.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 12 50 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 50 00.
Molasses—Country made $10 to $11; N. O. 10 to $12.
Nails 2 50 to 3 50 per lb.
Onions 10 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $7 50 per bushel; sweet 6 00.
Rice 40 to 50 cts.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Sugar 4 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 50 to 3 50.
Salt 15 00 to 17 50 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

Mayor's Office, January 9, 1864.

ORDERED, that an election be held on Saturday next 16th inst., for the following Officers, viz:

Town Clerk.
Town Treasurer.
Town Constable.
Clerk of the Market.
Tax Collector.
Special Justice.
Keeper of the Powder Magazine.
Town Guard—4 men.
Keeper of the Town Clock.
Weighmaster.
Sexton to the Grave Yard.
Chief and 7 Assistant Fire Wardens.
Committee of Vigilance for each Ward.

96 4t A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

THE next term of this school will commence on the 3d of February, and continue twenty weeks.

ALBERT SMEDES.

Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1864. 1t.

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the ROCKY SPRING ACADEMY. References required as to morals and scholarship. A wounded soldier preferred. Apply soon.

Address J. LUTHER, Pekin.

January 4, 1864. 96-2t

HAY STREET STORE

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 12th inst., the Store on south side of Hay street occupied by Mr. David Taylor.

J. H. COOK, Auct'r.

Jan. 4. 95-2t

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4 Negro Men at Auction.

WILL be hired at the Market House at 11 o'clock on the 12th inst., 4 NEGRO MEN.

J. H. COOK.

Jan'y 8. 1t

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1864,

second edition, just received.

Jan'y 9 E. J. HALE & SONS.

Money Found.

Apply to J. F. MARSH.

Jan'y 11 1t

FOR RENT.

THE commodious STABLES on Franklin street, recently owned by Col. Jno. McRae. Apply to

E. L. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 8, 1864 96 2t

Plantation to Rent and Negroes to Hire.

ON Saturday 23d inst., will be rented the PLANTATION belonging to the heirs of M. W. Jessup, about 3 miles below Fayetteville, on Wilmington Road. Also the NEGROES belonging to said heirs will be hired out until Jan'y 1st, 1865. The hiring and renting to be at the late residence of M. W. Jessup, dec'd.

JAMES M. JESSUP, Adm'r.

Jan'y 8, 1864 96*2tpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at November Term, A. D. 1863 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of James Stewart dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment to me, and not to make payment to Thos. H. Massey who has obtained possession of the notes.

TORQUIL STEWART, Adm'r.

Jan. 1, 1864. 1tpd

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of December, his negro men LEWIS and WILLIS, color black, Lewis 32 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built, with rather a sharp chin and slow spoken. Willis 24 years old, about five feet 8 inches high, stout built, a full round face and a space between his upper teeth. They are probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any jail in the State where I can get them.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Jan. 4, 1864. 96-4tpd

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863 93ly

AUCTION SALES.

Peremptory Cargo Sale of Direct Importation.

BY CATALOGUE.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, January 26th, 1864, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., by catalogue, the cargoes of the Steamships

PET, LUCY, AND WILD DAYRELL,

With large consignments from other vessels, viz:

DRY GOODS.

68 bales Dark and Fancy Prints, Schawbe's & Hoyle's
23 bales Black and White do
26 bales and cases Bleached Shirting
14 cases Black Alpaccas
6 cases Super French Black Broad Cloth
5 bales extra heavy Wool Coatings
10 cases Cassimeres
6 cases Fancy Mohairs
6 bales Welsh Flannel
4 bales Fancy Wove Flannels
1 bale Scarlet Flannel
4 bales Blue Satinetts
2 bales Mixed Seal Skins
2 bales Fancy Tweeds
4 bales Bed Tick
2 cases French Merino
2 cases French Cassimere
2 cases L. C. Shirts
1 case Steel Doe Cloth
1 case Pilot Cloth
2 cases Heavy Blue Army Cloth
2 cases Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 case Water Proof Tweeds
1 case Velvet Pile
3 cases Linseys
1 case Mottled Alpacha
1 case Grey DeLaines
2 cases Figured DeLaines
1 case Plaid Knickerbocker
2 cases Fancy Flannel Shirts
2 cases Merino Shirts
1 case Merino Drawers
4 cases Merino
1 case Colored Handkerchiefs
1 case Paper Cambrics
3 cases Spool Cotton
8 cases Bone Buttons
1 case Military Buttons
4 cases Pins, Kirby's
1 case Hair Pins
1 case Stay Binding
1 case Linen Shirt Collars
1 case Long Shawls
2 cases Gloves and Mitts
1 case Hoop Skirts
1 case assorted Ribbons

BOOTS AND SHOES.

64 cases Gent's and Ladies' Shoes
23 cases Army Brogans
6 cases Boys' Thread
7 bales Split Leather
3 cases French waxed Calf Skins

STATIONERY.

25 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
13 cases Pens, Holders and Pencils
8 cases Envelopes, white and buff
3 cases Playing Cards
29 bundles Paste Boards

CARDING, &c.

4 cases Card Clothing
47

THE YEAR'S MOVEMENTS IN GEN LEE'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 30, 1863.—I may be permitted, I trust, to speak a few words in reference to the doings of this army for the past twelve months. My connection with it began when Burnside's forces appeared in front of Fredericksburg on the Stafford heights. Then came the first battle of Fredericksburg, with the sad scenes attendant upon the evacuation of the town by our people in mid-winter, and its sacking by a brutal and infuriate soldiery, under the eye of that ingrate of a General, Burnside.

Of the battle of Fredericksburg I will speak briefly. The enemy felt fully assured in their vainglorious sufficiency of their ability to disperse Lee's army and march unopposed to Richmond. They crossed the Rappahannock—ah, fatal crossing to them—and essayed to carry the heights. But Jackson was on the right, Longstreet protected the left, and Lee was in the centre. The result was as might have been readily foreseen by every man of common sense. The Federal army suffered a signal repulse. The corpses of their dead and the bodies of their mangled and groaning dying ones covered the area in front of our lines at the stone wall and on the lower end of the battle field near Hamilton's Crossing, whilst the good old town of Fredericksburg became for the nonce a dead hospital and charnel house. The Federal cause, not for the first time in the war, suffered a most humiliating defeat. Their hopes of conquest were crushed, and their vaunted boastings were turned into wailings over their great calamity. Many have criticised Gen. Lee very freely for not pushing the enemy on Saturday night. I was present at that battle, and I myself know full well that the engagement of Saturday was regarded on all hands as a mere prelude to the general engagement which was expected to occur on Sunday.—No one in our lines had any conception of the immense injuries which the Federal cause had sustained. It has never, I think, been mentioned in print, but it is nevertheless a fact, that a council of war was held on Saturday night. Jackson urged a midnight attack, but was overruled in council by Longstreet and Gen Lee, and I must say I think it well for our cause and for Jackson's fame that it was overruled; for unless we could have had some unerring badge or mark upon our men, all the horrors of a night attack might have resulted without any corresponding benefit; and as for a day attack upon the enemy's lines, it were an impossibility, or rather it would have been certain destruction to our troops to have advanced over the plateau in front of the river, which was readily and thoroughly swept by the enemy's batteries on the Stafford heights. My conclusion is, that the best interests of the country were served by not pressing the enemy in the first Fredericksburg fight.

Passing over Burnside's sticking in the mud at Banks's ford, and the long, dreary winter when our men stood picket on the Rappahannock, we will take a glance *supassant* at the battle of Chancellorsville. Hooker superceded Burnside on the 27th January, and after three months of laborious diligence found himself ready to advance on Gen. Lee's lines about the last of April. On the 28th of April, Hooker threw one corps of his army across the Rappahannock, at Bernard's, just below Fredericksburg, whilst with the rest, having broken up camp, he marched rapidly to Kelly's Ford, a point twenty-two miles above Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. At this point he crossed the Rappahannock, and thence marched his forces to Germanna and Elley's fords, on the Rapidan river, across which he succeeded in crossing almost unobstructedly (for we had only cavalry videttes at these fords) by Thursday, the last day of April. Hooker then turned the head of his column down the river towards Fredericksburg. In front of the Chancellorsville House, Anderson's division, then of Longstreet's corps, which had been guarding the United States Ford, first took up a line of battle on Thursday evening; but finding themselves confronting a very largely superior force, were compelled to fall back some four miles, to a point where the old Mine road intersects the turnpike, six miles above Fredericksburg. The character of Hooker's moves became fully unveiled to the commanding General during the day of Thursday. Accordingly, a force of observation, under command of General Early, was left guarding the line from Fredericksburg to Hamilton's Crossing, and confronting the corps which Hooker had thrown across below Fredericksburg on the preceding Tuesday. The rest of our army, with the commanding General, moved up to meet Hooker, at the head of the great bulk of the Yankee Army of the Potomac. Gen. Jackson reached Anderson's line of battle, at the intersection of the Mine and Plank roads, about daylight of Friday morning. He at once assumed command and ordered an advance, himself leading it and moving along with the skirmishers. The enemy, who had closed upon us during the night of Thursday, began to give back gradually during the day of Friday before the determined advance of our men. At night of Friday, May 1st, McLaws's and Anderson's divisions, of Longstreet's corps, were confronting the enemy in front of Chancellorsville, (Pickett's and Hood's divisions, of Longstreet's corps, had not then returned from Suffolk.) On Friday night, after a consultation, it was determined to attack the enemy on his right flank and endeavor to turn it. For this purpose General Jackson took with him three divisions of his corps, consisting of A. P. Hill's right division, now commanded by Wilcox's division and a part of Heth's division; Trimble's old division, now commanded by Gen'l Edward Johnson, and D. H. Hill's old division, now as then commanded by Rodes, he (R.) having received his promotion from Jackson on the field for his gallant and skilful bearing on Saturday evening, May 2d. Just after day of Saturday morning Jackson started on his flank movement, having first secured a trusty guide. He moved all day long with as much rapidity as the nature of the country through which he was passing would allow, Anderson and McLaws in front meantime carrying on heavy skirmishing with the enemy, who were busy fortifying, expecting us to assault them in front. About five o'clock in the evening the roar of Jackson's guns announced that the flank movement was accomplished, and that Stonewall was again thundering in the enemy's rear. Jackson fell upon the enemy's rear, going in upon them with their backs turned to his flanking column. The story of the "Flying Dutchman" and the defeat of Hooker is soon told. In an hour we had driven the enemy at all points and forced them back fully two and a half miles, carrying two of their earthworks of a most formidable character. Night closed with our men masters of the field, and prepared on the coming morning to turn the flight of the preceding evening into a rout. After nightfall Jackson rode out in front of his (our) lines in order to make a reconnoissance, with the view of discovering, if possible, a road leading around to United States Ford, to the end that he might cut the enemy off from retreat by the fords.

The sad catastrophe that ensued is known to the country. Jackson fell whilst returning to our lines, the enemy having attempted, in their desperation, to surprise us with a midnight attack. The next morning Gen. J. E. B. Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, and fought the battle to a successful termination, driving the enemy back at all points, but failing to secure the fords, as Jackson had intended, for the reason that before he took command the enemy had a sufficiency of time to render a move of this sort impossible.

Let us return for a moment to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and note the operations there transpiring. On Saturday evening the force of the enemy which crossed to the south bank of the river, recrossed to the north bank and took up the line of march, apparently to reinforce Hooker at Chancellorsville. At the same time a balloon ascended near the Lacey house, on the Stafford side, to observe our movements. Gen. Early seeing the yankees abandon their lines on his front, and supposing they meant to reach Chancellorsville to aid Hooker, at once ordered his men to move, and started to join Gen. Lee. The yankees were then enabled, by means of their balloon, to discover the force with which we were defending the line at Fredericksburg. As soon as they observed our move from the heights of Stafford, with their balloon, they began to countermarch, again threw down their pontoons, and reoccupied their old position about dark of Saturday evening, at the Bernard house, just below Fredericksburg. During Saturday night they also crossed opposite to the town, and, for the first time during this move, occupied it.

The "dawn's early light" of Sunday, May 3d, found Hooker half whipped and his army considerably demoralized at Chancellorsville. Whilst at Fredericksburg, Early was lying in the trenches confronting Sedgwick's corps, and awaiting his onward move. Soon after day the enemy opened with their artillery from their positions both at Fredericksburg and at the Bernard House. This they kept up until about nine o'clock, when, having massed their troops in front of Marye's Heights, they hurled their columns against the stone wall—the first time unsuccessfully; for Barksdale, the gallant Mississippian, with his band of heroes, met the shock of battle and nobly hurled it back. The enemy pause and resort to artifice. A flag of truce is exhibited, and in an evil moment the gallant Colonel (Griffin, of the 18th Miss.) receives it. The enemy thus discover that instead of holding the stone wall with a line of battle, Barksdale's men are so stretched out that they are barely guarding it with a line of skirmishers. A few moments more and another desperate onset of the enemy's forces is made. The stone wall is carried, and the "star-spangled banner" waves in triumph over the enemy's much-coveted achievement, and our forces retire. Meantime a bloody drama has been enacted at Chancellorsville, the result of which is that Hooker has "forced the rebels" to fight, and "he has retired." Just as Gen. Lee was about to follow up his victory, and to press the enemy at Chancellorsville, he is informed that the enemy have carried the heights. Sending his courier to Gen. Early, he tells him to do the best he can until three o'clock, and then "I WILL BE WITH YOU." The enemy meantime begin to press forward on the plank road, expecting to form a junction with Hooker. Delusive hope! At three o'clock Wilcox's division, having fallen back from Banks's Ford, and being sustained by the rest of Anderson's and McLaws's divisions, engage the enemy at Salem Church and drive them back fully a mile.

Sunday night closes upon the fields of carnage, with Sedgwick confronting Anderson, McLaws, and Early, at Fredericksburg, whilst Hooker stood opposed by the three divisions of Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville. Early on Monday morning Gordon's brigade, of Early's corps, by a bold charge repossessed themselves of the heights at Fredericksburg. On Monday evening at two o'clock Gen Lee had intended to have attacked Sedgwick; but by some fatality the attack was not made until five o'clock, and then, by the failure of Gen. McLaws (it is said) to swing his column around in time and seize Banks's Ford, the enemy, though most gallantly charged and well whipped by Hays's and Hoke's brigades, of Early's and ——'s divisions, succeeded in escaping under cover of night by way of Banks's Ford back to the Stafford heights. On Tuesday, General Lee returned with the three divisions which had been engaged at Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville. A rain storm, however, set in on Tuesday evening, and on Tuesday night Hooker succeeded in recrossing to Stafford by way of U. S. Ford. Thus ended the Chancellorsville fights, in which the "finest army on the planet" was driven back with a loss of nearly ten thousand prisoners and fifteen thousand more in killed and wounded to the enemy. The great *finale pas* of these battles was the failure to capture Sedgwick's corps, resulting from our not seizing Banks's Ford. The capture of his whole corps would then have been inevitable, for we held the access to Fredericksburg guarded. Our greatest loss was Stonewall Jackson, of whose death I shall have something to say in my next, as well as a few criticisms on that battle.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Abstract of the Postmaster General's Report for the fiscal year, from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 30th of June, 1863:

Revenue from postage	$3,337,853 01
Expenditures of department	2,662,804 57
Excess of receipts	$675,048 44

Number of mail contractors in Virginia 240; N Carolina 180; S Carolina 112; Georgia 145; Florida 31; Tennessee 61; Alabama 131; Mississippi 88; Louisiana 18; Arkansas 86; Texas 124—total 1,253. Of this number, 147 obtained contracts upon bids for a minimal rate of compensation.

Number of post offices in the Confederate States: Alabama 768; Arkansas 619; Florida 167; Georgia 815; Louisiana 307; Mississippi 568; N. Carolina 1070; S. Carolina 670; Tennessee 955; Texas 710; Virginia 1,752—total 8,287.

Number of offices filled by Presidential appointment, 88.

Number of dead letters opened, containing $12,709 93, in money registered and sent out, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, 1,618.

Number of dead letters opened and filed, containing $15,357 23, in money, not sent out, 794.

Number of dead letters, containing drafts, checks, bills of exchange, &c., amounting to $391,567 75, registered and sent out for delivery, 1,313.

Total number of dead letters containing money and valuables, 8,725.

Number of unpaid letters held for postage, and returned to the dead letter office, 31,295.

Number of drop letters held for postage, and returned to the dead letter office, 11,816.

Number of dead letters, 475,116.

Total number of dead letters opened from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863, 518,327.

Number of quarterly returns received, and passed to the Auditor, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, 20,009.

No time to talk.—General Lee, in passing through a Virginia town, was called on for a speech. Briefly, he told them this was no time for words, but blows; that he had neither time for speaking nor they for hearing, and their place was either at home, or at the drill room, learning the manual of arms.

Bayard of Delaware.—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has not yet taken the oath of allegiance prescribed since the breaking out of the rebellion, and it is rumored that the Federal Senate will insist on his subscribing to the oath, or expel him.

The worst thing out—out of temper.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE ARMY AND THE CURRENCY.

The two great and principal questions that now exercise the public mind, are, 1st—The Army; and 2d—The Currency. Upon both of these important subjects every variety of opinion has been elaborately given. To make the army as large in numbers as the country can feed, is unquestionably the proper principle. And to reduce the circulating medium within proper limits, the great remedy for the currency. The army may be made so large that the labor left to cultivate the soil and carry on the necessary business of the country, cannot feed and clothe the people. The currency may be so greatly reduced as to augment the prices of living, thus aggravating, instead of relieving, the present evils.

The repeal of the privilege of putting in substitutes was proper, not only as a necessary measure to increase the army, but was demanded by the justness of equality. To exempt a man from military service because he may be more useful to the army and cause out of than in the ranks, is recognized as just and proper; but to excuse a man because he can buy a substitute, is granting a privilege to wealth, which is denied to poverty; and as this war demands the services of the rich as well as the poor, such privilege has been justly and properly recalled.

The subject of exemptions stands upon directly different reasons; they are granted, not as favors to individuals, but because the interest of the army and the cause of the country will be promoted and advanced as much by keeping some men out of, as by putting others in, the ranks.

Without exempting the Members of Congress and the Legislatures of States, the legislation of the country could not be carried on. Without judicial and executive officers, lawless violence would destroy all that the army has protected. With all railroad employees in the ranks, transportation of produce and troops would cease, and the army itself be disbanded by starvation, or overpowered and destroyed for want of speedy reinforcement. Without telegraph operators and post offices, and mail agents, the intelligence necessary to successful military operations would cease. Without "one editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as are necessary to conduct the paper," universal moral darkness, utter despondency and despair would cover the land as the waters cover the sea. What would Congress, and the legislatures, and the army, and the people, and the country, and the cause, become without newspapers? The idea is preposterous! Hated and despised as the yankees are, the people would, without knowing it, slide back in the Union, or find that they had been subjugated *in the dark*. There must be newspapers, or there can't be anything. The sun is sometimes under a cloud, but it shines nevertheless; and so it is with newspapers—their influence upon the people, the army and the outside world, may not be such as can be weighed or measured, but it is powerful nevertheless. The Constitution esteems the press so highly that it provides for its protection by prohibiting Congress from passing any law "abridging the freedom of speech or *of the press*." Without physicians the people would all die, *at any rate many of them think so*. Without ministers, how could the marrying go on, and the supply of population be kept up, and what would the country do for its army hereafter? With all shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers, &c. &c. in the army, what would become of the agriculture of the country; with all the manufacturing establishments closed by putting the operatives in the army, how could the cause be maintained? And so we might go through the existing Exemption Act, and show that it is not too broad.

But we shall be told that all these professions and businesses can be filled by men over 45 and by boys under 18. It is not so; because a man is over 45, or a boy is under 18, it does not follow that they are capable of doing the work of men between those ages. It has been proposed to enroll all men between 18 and 45, and then detail to the various employments proper men to carry them on. There are two serious objections to this system of details: in the first place, such a system would require a clerical force which would become as large as the number of men it would bring into the army; and secondly, the opportunity and inducement to fraud, bribery and corruption, would be a source of immense demoralization.

The principle of the present exemption law is the only proper and just mode of solving this difficult problem. That certain employments and business are absolutely necessary to the cause and the country, and the men required for the successful management of those trades being of more use and benefit out of the ranks and in those callings than the same men would be in the army, they are exempt from military service. No favor to the individual is intended by such exemption; the necessities of the country require it; but, as the individuals who are thus exempted, while aiding and serving the cause, are actually and really deriving a personal benefit, they should be subject to an additional tax, not in payment for the exemption, but in return for the opportunities which said exemption necessarily confers. We would, therefore, gladly see a pecuniary tax attached to each class of exempts and graduated by the opportunities of wealth conferred by such exemption. The tax, not being for the exemption, but for the safety and opportunities conferred by that exemption, should be appropriated to the use and benefit of those who incur the danger, or of their families—the soldiers and their families.

Such a tax upon exempts would aid in reducing the currency, since the Government would set aside bonds to an equal amount of the aggregate of such tax, and the interest be paid as pensions to disabled soldiers or the families of those killed. The army would be satisfied with such a tax on exempts, the country would derive the benefit of prosperous business, and the exempts themselves could not complain, since the payment of the tax is voluntary, and he can go to the army who does not wish to pay it.

The tabular statement made by the Secretary of War shows, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the number of exempts to be 64,834

Those exempt from physical disability	19,905	
Those exempt by substitutes,	13,080	
" non-combatants,	610	33,595
Leaving total for all exempts,		31,239
Of whom the shoemakers number 4,	2,390	
Tanners,	937	
Blacksmiths,	2,020	
Wagon makers,	956	
Millers,	2,195	
Mill engineers,	18	
Millwrights,	366	
Druggists,	153	
Factory employees,	906	
Teachers,	713	
Salt manufacturers,	902	
Physicians,	1,464	
Magistrates,	782	
Farmers,	725	
Newspapers,	516	
		15,042
Total which, under no circumstances, could be spared to the army,		16,197
Of whom postmasters and clerks number 4	172	
Civil Officers,	1,277	
Railroad employees,	2,277	
Telegraph,	71	
Navigation companies,	90	
Ministers of gospel,	888	
Militia officers,	3,871	
Details,	1,918	

Treasury Department, $61 — 10,766

Leaving for small and useful employments only $ 432

It will be seen that, with the exception of the 3,871 militia officers, who have no soldiers, and consequently are utterly useless, and the 1,018 details (the reasons of their detail not being given, it is impossible to say whether they could be dispensed with)—that the above exempts are of more service to the cause and the country out of the ranks than they could be in, because, though they number in the aggregate 60,000, yet without them the army itself and the country could not be supported.

The 13,080 exempts by substitution having been put in the army, reduces the number of exempts to 51,754—an average tax of, say $250 each, would amount to $12,938,500; and for all the States to twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars annually, which annual tax belongs to the soldiers that fight and protect the exempts that pay the tax. The government could well afford to pay interest upon this amount raised by this tax on exempts; and at thirty millions it would amount to $1,800,000 for distribution among wounded soldiers or the indigent families of those killed, or who have died in the service.

As the Congress may so increase the army as to make it exhaustive of the diminished resources, and thus a burden instead of a blessing to the country, so it may reduce the currency so low that it will not answer the purposes of trade, or by laws so harsh and severe, destroy popular confidence in the pledge of public faith, and the remedy be worse than the disease. The currency may require reduction, but the preservation of public faith, intact and unimpaired, is of more vital importance than the volume of the currency.

Inequality of public burdens does more injury than their weight; the people will sustain the imposition of equal and just measures of financial relief, however great they may be, much more satisfactorily than lighter burdens unequally distributed. An ad valorem tax of even twenty five per cent. would not so imperil public faith as the suspicion of repudiation, involved in factitious machinery for funding provided by some financial schemes.

It seems to be accepted everywhere as an incontrovertible postulate that redundancy of currency and increase of prices bear the relation to each other of cause and effect. We greatly fear that Congress, acting upon such a principle, may find that it has legislated to increase rather than diminish the evil. Prices are compounded of many elements, and currency is among the least of those elements. Production first, and transportation next, each exert far greater influence than currency. Any measures of relief that stop with reducing the currency will fail of benefiting the country. Measures to diminish the cost of production, and increase the efficiency of transportation, coupled with legislation which shall preserve intact the public faith, are needed for successful and permanent relief.

The States, by establishing State manufactories of Quartermaster's stores, can accomplish that which private enterprise will not undertake, in the present unsettled condition of public affairs. If Quartermaster's stores, such as clothes, blankets, shoes, &c., were manufactured by the States and furnished at cost prices to the Confederate Government, one immense element of high prices would be removed, in the profit required by individual enterprise. If States and railroad companies would, by combined action, either import or manufacture the railroad iron and engines now so much needed, transportation would be increased and improved so much that prices would soon respond to the better condition of transportation.

But individuals must also economize private economy and private manufactures must increase; every household should be a thriving manufacturing establishment of some useful and necessary article. More can be done for the cause by the household, than by Congress and Legislatures combined. "Great is the power of avarice, but patriotism is stronger, nobler and better." We can conquer the former, if we will fully exert the powers of the latter; the one is an ally of the enemy, the other is our strong friend. Let individuals and States and Congress, all act together, and we can overcome all difficulties, surmount all obstacles—and save our country.

The Anticipated Attack on Wilmington.—The Journal copies the Richmond Whig's article (in last Observer) and remarks:—

"The above, which appeared as an editorial in the Richmond Whig of Saturday, 2d inst., caused not a little talk and excitement here yesterday, as it was very natural that it should do. The idea of an attack within a certain limited number of days is sufficiently startling to arouse apprehensions in the minds of the firmest.

"Now, although this article assumes to speak so definitely and positively on the subject, and although all the probabilities seem to indicate the approach of active operations upon our coasts, still we feel assured that the Whig's surmises are based upon no clearer *data* than those in our possession and upon which our own remarks have recently been predicated. We think that our authorities both here and at Richmond looked upon a movement as likely to be made at an early day. The best information from the enemy's lines in North Carolina represents the arrival of heavy reinforcements. They have an armed as well as a transport fleet easily disposable. Information from the North goes to show that an expedition is in course of preparation. If any new attack is to be made at any point on the Atlantic coast, it would appear that Wilmington or Savannah would be that point. This is all we know about the matter. The enemy evidently contemplates some movement on the coast. His plans have not yet been developed, and of course until they are, what movement he will make must remain a matter of conjecture. The times are certainly threatening, and we know not what a day or an hour may bring forth. We trust that when the hour of trial comes, we may be prepared for the emergency."

Captures by the Alabama.—Yankee press dispatches contain the following: The New York steamers Olympus and Mary, for New York, and the Amanda, for Falmouth, were burned by the Alabama on the 16th November, off Java.

Bullying John Bull.—The Washington Chronicle, commenting upon the rescue of the Confederate officers of the Chesapeake by the citizens of Halifax, graciously consents not to make the British Government responsible for the conduct of the Halifax crowd unless it shows remissness in following up the matter, which, it announces, will be a cause of grave offence to the United States.

Pass him Round.—W. W. Clements, of this county, is now and has been for some time, engaged in grinding flour, corn, &c., at his mill, free of toll, for the wives of deceased soldiers, and of those whose husbands are in the army and of widows with sons in the army.

Raleigh State Journal.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—The First North Carolina Hospital was destroyed by fire this morning. The patients were all removed safely, and all stores, medicines, furniture, &c., saved.

Gen. Forrest Promoted.—Gen. Forrest has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, a Major General.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term 1863.

Nancy Oats vs W. Y. Oats and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Oats and James G. Oats reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer for them to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in October, 1863.

87-*6tpd A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

EXCITING TIMES AT YORKTOWN.

We make the annexed extracts from the Yorktown Cavalier's (Yankee) account of the recent fire and explosions:

About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, the usual quietude and sense of security from danger that had so long pervaded Yorktown, was disturbed by the startling alarm of "Fire!" and soldiers and citizens rushed from their quarters to behold one of the most alarming sights that the imagination could picture.

The frame building occupied for hospital purposes by the N. Y. 14th and 16th Artillery, in the kitchen of which the fire originated, was in flames, and separated from it only by the Government bakery, also a light wooden structure, stood the Court House, in which a large quantity of ammunition was stored, whilst on the other side of the street, and directly opposite the Court House, was the old frame tavern stand, with timbers dry and combustible as punk, which also contained a quantity of almost every variety of explosive missiles, threatening with death the hardy soldiers who rushed to the scene of the conflagration, and exerted every energy in fruitless efforts to suppress the flames.

The hospital contained about twenty patients, all of whom escaped uninjured, and found refuge in buildings remote from the fire. But in spite of every effort to stay its progress, the fire communicated with the old tavern, and soon afterwards with the Court House, spreading so rapidly that the removal of the ammunition from the buildings was beyond all human possibility of accomplishment.

The alarm and excitement throughout the fort, when the bursting of heated shells gave the terrible warning of an explosion more terrific that was certain to follow, was most intense. None knew at what moment the expected crash would come. Where might safety be found? The more timid ran to the remoter extremities of the fort, and sought refuge behind the numerous guns that peering over the parapet defy an army of human beings, yet remained silent and powerless under the broad and baleful glow of the triumphant flames. Others fell upon the ground, or got behind buildings, hay bales, in the ravines and behind trees—wherever the slightest promise of shelter was offered, to await, in painful suspense, the inevitable explosion.

Thicker and faster flew the missiles through the air and along the streets, until about eight o'clock, when the old tavern was blown up, destroying the upper portion of the Court House and igniting the powder in the basement of that building, causing a second explosion, which followed the first so quickly as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. The concussion that followed was tremendous, making the earth tremble for miles around as though shaken by some awful revolution of nature. Burning timbers were scattered in every direction, and showers of whistling shot and howling shell were hurled through the air, which was darkened by clouds of smoke and sand, and almost simultaneously following the explosion, and mingling with the unearthly noise, came the crash of falling buildings, followed by the more rapid explosion of shells, whose fragments filled the air during the whole night, rendering it impossible to ascertain, with safety, the extent of the damage.

We are informed that nearly all the ammunition that was stored in the basement of the Court House and the tavern building consisted of old stores that were left here by Gen. Magruder. A large quantity of the powder, in cartridges, had been fished from the river, where it was thrown by the rebels, and which, after the fire was extinguished, lay scattered among the rubbish, unexploded.

The camp of the 16th N. Y. Artillery was a mass of burning ruins, and the men of that regiment were, most of them, left shelterless during the long hours of that night of terrors, exposed to the increasing cold, many having lost their blankets and overcoats in the general ruin. The camp of Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, was also partially destroyed.

The explosion had scattered the fire over the whole space of ground extending from the spot where the hospital had stood to the northern gate of the fort, and embracing the camp of the 16th N. Y. Artillery and a portion of the camp of the Battery L, and from among the scattered and burning fragments of buildings that strewed the ground there was poured forth a continual shower of shell and brick, that went whistling, screeching and howling through the air, and fell thick and fast on every hand, in a manner that was truly appalling. Old soldiers, who have fought at Fair Oaks and on other desperate battle fields, declare that they never encountered danger in so terrible a form.

About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, a magazine in the north citadel of the fort was pierced by a shell, which burst in the vault, when another explosion took place. The concussion, we believe, from the effects produced in the Cavalier office and in our sleeping quarters, was much greater than that of the evening previous, though the damage done to property, compared with the losses by the first explosion, was trifling, the magazine being situated at a greater distance from the business portion of the town. Two 20-pounder guns that were mounted near the magazine were thrown into the camp of Battery L, 4th Artillery, a distance of about 70 yards. Doors were torn from their fastenings in every part of the fort, and windows and walls that had resisted the first shock were shattered by this.

As the day dawned upon the ruins in the fort, the rain commenced falling copiously, which continued for several hours, and the bursting of shells became less frequent, until, early in the afternoon, the fire was entirely extinguished. But the scene of the terrible explosions presented an appearance that defies description.

Fifteen or more buildings were completely destroyed, whilst almost every house in the fort was more or less damaged by the concussions or by flying fragments of shells and other missiles.

It was at first thought that a number of persons were killed; but, strange as it may appear, not a human life was lost, and the number wounded will not exceed a dozen or fifteen, most of them being but slightly injured, and none mortally.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having at November Term, A. D., 1863, of Robeson County Court, obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Smith, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. Debtors to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

JOHN McMILLAN, Adm'r.

Dec't 9, 1863 94-3tpd

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1863.

Thomas W. Ritter, Adm'r, vs John S. Ritter and others.

Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George McIntosh and wife Susannah reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for them to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 4th Monday in October, 1863.

87-*6tpd A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C

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N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, Nov. 16. 86 9tf

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The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

RUN THE BLOCKADE!
W. MAC INTYRE
—Has received—

1 CASE Madder Colors Calico, 1845 yds;
1 case black and white Calico, ¾ yd wide, 1400 yds;
1 case Pillow Case Cotton, 40 in wide, 2000 yds;
2 cases English Shirting, 3500 yds;
20 pieces Black Alpaca Lustre;
200 doz Printed Lisle Handkerchiefs;
500 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, black, 200 yds;
500 doz Clark's Spool Cotton white, 200 yds;
500 Gross Green Agate Shirt Buttons;
6½ doz Fine 2, 3 and 4 Bladed Knives;
50 sets Table Knives and Forks;
500 gross Knitting Needles, assorted Nos., 10 to 16.
20 doz Drab English Hats;
3 doz No. 10 Cotton Cards;
150 Expansion Skirts.

Dec'r 29, 1863 92*&w5w

Raw Hides wanted to Tan.
WE will tan Hides for one third of the Leather. Hides to be delivered at our Tan Yard at Rives' Chapel, Chatham county, P. O. Beaumont.

We refer to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

W. D WATSON & CO.
Beaumont, Chatham Co., Nov. 19, 1863. 83*9tpd

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!
THE Subscriber will sell five hundred bushels SALT at ten dollars per Bushel, 75 per cent on cost, for cash or barter in corn and wheat, at Shallotte, Brunswick County. JOSEPH C. BROOKS.
November 16. 81*11tpd

Tax Payers of Richmond County.
I SHALL attend at Rockingham, Monday and Tuesday of January Court, being the 18th and 19th, for the purpose of Collecting the Tax on Cattle, Horses, Mules, &c., not employed in cultivation of the crops.

On Wednesday 20th at Little's Mills,
" Thursday 21st " Mineral Springs,
" Friday 22d " Beaver Dam,
" Tuesday 26th " McGee's,
" Wednesday 27th " Laurel Hill,
" Thursday 28th " Stewartsville,
" Friday 29th " Williamson's.

Persons owing tax are requested to meet at the above mentioned places, and pay their tax, or an additional sum will invariably be charged.

L. W. McLAURIN,
Tax Collector for Richmond County, N. C.
December 22, 1863. 92* t25Jan

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She runaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more on proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.
Dec. 6, 1863. 89*8tpd

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term 1863. Nathan Douglass and wife and others vs Bryan Douglass and Rabon Douglass.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered to divide the lands set forth in the petition.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in Oct'r 1863.

87-*6tpd A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.